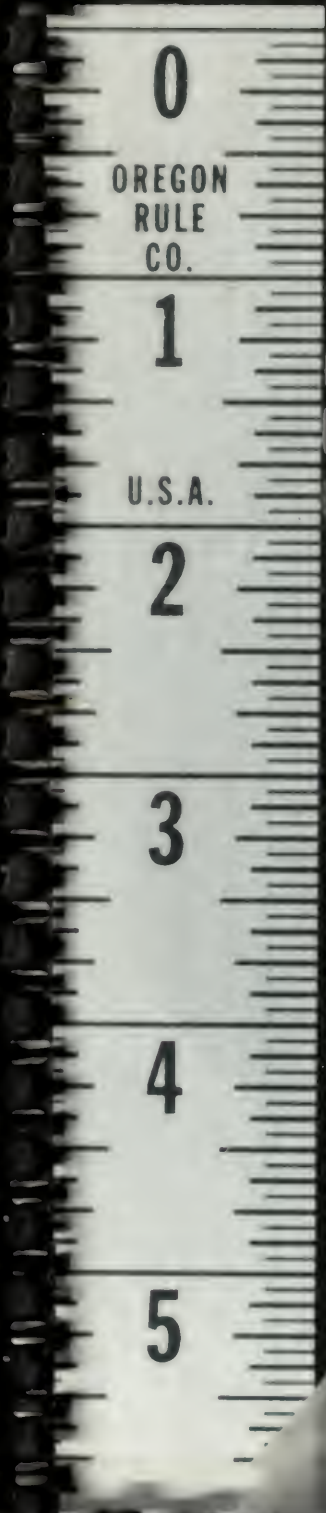






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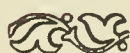
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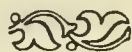


1911.

THE LONDON & PROVINCIAL PUBLISHING Co., LTD.,
84, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

*The Right Hon. The Baron Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.S.A.,
J.P.*

**The Right Hon.
The Baron Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
F.S.A. J.P.**



ONE of the landowners in the Beaconsfield district of South Bucks is Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, who finds in the peaceful surroundings of Butler's Court, a wondrous change from the storm and stress of a long life spent in almost continuous active service.

Born in London, on April 29th, 1841, the fourth son of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, by his first wife, the daughter of the late James Du Pre, M.P., of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield; the grandson of that eminent financier, Pascoe Grenfell, D.C.L., M.P., by his second wife, the Hon. Georgiana St. Leger, the youngest daughter of the first Viscount Doneraile; the descendant in the fourth degree of Pascoe Grenfell, the founder of the family, and son of John Grenfell, of St. Just's, who settled in Penzance at the beginning of the seventeenth century; Lord Grenfell is thus related to Lord Desborough, his grandfather, Pascoe Grenfell being the great grandfather of the present noble occupant of Taplow Court, by his first marriage with his cousin, Charlotte Granville.

After receiving a military education, and having decided to follow up that profession, Francis Wallace Grenfell entered the 60th Rifles in 1869. His first opportunity for active service came with the West Griqualand Expedition in 1875. The Kaffir and Zulu Wars of 1878 and 1879 speedily provided others. In the engagement with the Galekas and Gaikas at Quitana Mountain on February 7th, 1878, this member of the Grenfell family bore a gallant part, and was mentioned in the despatches, after which he became Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General for the Kaffir War, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for the Zulu War, in which, after the fierce battle of Ulundi, his name again called for mention in the despatches.

On the outbreak of the first Boer War, this distinguished soldier joined Sir Evelyn Wood's staff as Assistant Quarter Master General, and was on the Head Quarters Staff in the Egyptian War of 1882. In the course of the services he rendered his country in this part of the world, he took part in the Nile Expedition of 1884, and bore his share in the actions of Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and again his name figured in the despatches. From 1885-92 as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Lord Grenfell commanded a Division at Giniss, and was in command, during the operations in the neighbourhood of Suakim, including the engagement at Gemaizah, and the battle of Toski on the Nile, on August 3rd, 1889, in which last he was at the head of the combined English and Egyptian forces. Among the many mementoes of his long career, Lord Grenfell treasures a sword of honour bestowed upon him by the Khedive prior to his temporary absence from Egypt, 'In souvenir of the victories of Giniss, Gamaizeh and Toski.'

Other distinguished positions his lordship has held are those of Aide de Camp to Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, Inspector General of the Auxiliary Forces, and General Commanding the English troops in Egypt in 1898 to 1899—when he commanded

at the base Lord Kitchener's Sudan Expedition. He has been Governor of Malta from 1899-1903, after which he commanded the 4th Army Corps until 1904, and from that date until 1908 was General Officer Commanding in Chief in Ireland, when he became Field Marshal. His lordship also ranks as a Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, Colonel Commandant of the King's Royal Rifles, and was formerly an Honorary Colonel of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment.

Lord Grenfell is a Member of the Privy Council for Ireland, he holds the Knight's Grand Cross of the Bath, and of St. Michael and St. George, and was raised to the Peerage as Baron Grenfell, of Kilvey in Glamorganshire, on July 19th, 1902, while Cambridge and Edinburgh have conferred on him the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. and D.C.L. respectively.

Among his other decorations are the Grand Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, the 1st Class of the Medjidie and of the Osmanieh. Anent the decoration of the Polish Order of the White Eagle, his lordship tells an amusing anecdote in his entertaining *Three Weeks in Moscow*, printed for private circulation, and dedicated to Lady Grenfell, the occasion being the Coronation of Nicholas II. in 1896, when clad in all the simplicity of a bath towel dressing gown, he was unexpectedly surprised and invested with the order by Prince Galitzin, and obliged to receive the honour sitting, owing to the sketchiness of his attire.

On May 26th 1887, Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell married Evelyn, the daughter of the late Major General Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., but this lady died without issue on June 21st 1899.

On August 8th 1903, his lordship married the Hon. Margaret Aline Majendie, sometime Maid of Honour to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and by whom he has issue, two sons and one daughter,

his heir being Pascoe Christian Victor Francis, who was born on December 12th 1905.

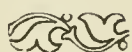
On her side, Lady Grenfell's family is of French extraction, their native district being the Province of Béarn, which persecution of the Protestants forced her ancestors to leave about the middle of the seventeenth century. Some fifty years later, the Rev. Andrew Majendie, the first of the family to be domiciled in England, took up his abode in Devon, and his son, John James Majendie, D.D., became Canon of Windsor and Preceptor to Queen Charlotte. His eldest son, Henry William, was Bishop of Chester and Bangor, and his second son, Lewis Majendie, married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bt., of Hoghton Tower, who brought Hedingham Castle to her husband. The grand-nephew of Mr. Lewis Majendie was Lewis Hashhurst Majendie, of Hedingham Castle, who, by his marriage on January 8th 1870, with the Lady Margaret Elizabeth Lindsay, the second daughter of Alexander William, the 25th Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, became the father of Margaret Aline, his only daughter, now Lady Grenfell.

Although Burke's home at the Gregories was burnt down in 1813, it was the great orator himself who changed its name to Butler's Court, the title borne by the present mansion, now in the occupation of Lord Grenfell.

Field Marshal Lord Grenfell is Gold Stick to H.M. the King. His Lordship is a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire. His town residence is 43, Bryanston Square, W., and he is a member of the Turf, Army and Navy, and Travellers' Clubs.

Mrs. Henry Riversdale Grenfell of Bacres

Mrs. Henry Riversdale Grenfell, of Bacles.



BACLES, in the picturesque neighbourhood of Hambleden and Henley-on-Thames, has been much enlarged of late years, and is the residence of Mrs. Henry Riversdale Grenfell, the widow of the late Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell, (whose death occurred on September 11th 1902) the younger son of Mr. Charles Pascoe Grenfell, M.P., by his wife, the Lady Georgiana Isabella Frances Molyneux, the eldest daughter of Philip, the second Earl of Sefton, and therefore uncle of Lord Desborough.

For his connection with the Bank of England, of which he was Deputy Governor in 1879, Governor two years later, and subsequently a Director, as well as his able Chairmanship of the General Council of the Bimetallic League, Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell will always be remembered. Numerous articles on economic subjects that appeared in the leading monthlies, such as *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Spectator*, were from his pen. In conjunction with Lord Aldenham, Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell published "The Bimetallic Controversy," a series of papers, dealing with both sides of that great question. This gentleman represented Stoke-on-Trent from 1862 to 1868, as a Liberal Unionist, and subsequently stood with Mr. Gladstone for S.W. Lancashire

Mrs. Henry Riversdale Grenfell is Alethea Louisa, the daughter of H. T. Adeane, of Brabraham, M.P. for Cambridge from 1830 to 1832. Her marriage with the late Mr. Grenfell took place on July 25th 1867, the issue being a son, Edward Charles, who was born on May 29th 1870, and a daughter Maud Alethea Louisa. Mr. Edward Grenfell is the London partner of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan in the firm of Morgan Grenfell and Co. and is also Vice-President of the International Mercantile Marine and a director of the Bank of England.



Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esq., J.P.

Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esq., J.P.



A RELATIVE of Lord Desborough's and first cousin to Lord Grenfell, Mr. Charles Seymour Grenfell is the grandson of Pascoe Grenfell, sometime member of Parliament for Marlow and Penhryn, by his second marriage with the Hon. Georgiana St. Leger, the youngest daughter of the first Viscount Doneraile, on January 15th 1798.

The fourth son of that eminent financier, and the second son by his second wife, was the late Riversdale William Grenfell, of Ray Lodge, Maidenhead, who was born on November 29th 1807, and married Charlotte Adelaide, the daughter of John Lettson Elliot, of Pimlico Lodge on March 20th 1834, the only surviving son of the marriage being Mr. Charles Seymour Grenfell, who was born at Carshalton Park in Surrey, on September 14th 1839, the death of his mother, Mrs. Grenfell, occurring on December 12th of the following year.

Like his distinguished grandfather, Mr. Grenfell has devoted his time and energies to finance. For more than thirty years he has been a partner in the firm of Pascoe Grenfell and Sons, is one of the Directors of the London and County Bank, and a Sub-Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

On September 30th, 1862, Mr. Charles Seymour Grenfell married Elizabeth, the fourth daughter of William Graham, of Tamrawer, in Stirlingshire, by whom he has, with other issue, a son and heir, Riversdale Francis John, of Welwyn Hall, Herts, born on August 20th, 1864.

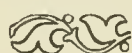
After receiving his education from Eton, and for some time being connected with the Coldstream Guards, Mr. Riversdale F. J. Grenfell married in 1888 Cecil Blanche, the second daughter of the late Henry James Lubbock, D.L., of Newberries Park, St. Albans, and brother of John, the first Lord Avebury, by whom he has, with two daughters, a son, Geoffrey Seymour, who was born on June 2nd, 1898.

Mr. Charles Seymour Grenfell is a Magistrate for Buckinghamshire, and has long been intimately associated with the fortunes of the Bucks Yeomanry, in which he held the rank of Captain. Country pursuits of all kinds have always claimed such leisure as he has been able to spare from a busy life, and as a sportsman, he numbered a day with the hounds, or guns, among his first favourites, whilst he has ranked as a keen disciple of Isaac Walton, although at the present time, he chiefly confines his attention to golfing and bicycling.

Mr. Grenfell's Buckinghamshire residence is Elibank, in the beautiful neighbourhood of Taplow, and he is a member of Arthur's Club.

James Whitehouse Griffin, Esq., J.P.

James Whitehouse Griffin, Esq., J.P.



LORD of the Manor of Towersey, in Western Buckinghamshire, a Justice of the Peace and a County Alderman, Mr, James Whitehouse Griffin was born on August 8th 1846, being the second, and elder surviving son of the late Mr. Edward Griffin, of Towersey, by his second wife, Mary, the daughter and heiress of the late James Whitehouse, of Willenhall, in Staffordshire, whom he married in 1843.

The family is of Worcestershire origin, the grandfather of its present Buckinghamshire representative being Thomas Griffin, of Tenbury, who married Amy, the daughter of John Benbow, of Burraston, Shropshire, by whom he had a son, Mr. Griffin's father, the late Edward Griffin.

In 1873 Mr. James Whitehouse Griffin married Emily, the second daughter of William Rouse Whittington Upjohn, of Guestling Hill, in Sussex, but experienced the grave loss of his newly-made wife within one short year of his marriage.

The Church of St. Catherine's at Towersey, which formerly consisted of a chancel and a nave, has been enlarged through the generosity of the late Mr. Edward Griffin, by an embattled tower

with pinnacles, added to the southern side of the nave. The work was completed in 1854. Other interesting features of the church are a hexagonal, beautifully carved Jacobean pulpit, one of the old-fashioned hour glasses, and a cylindrical font, the latter believed to belong to the Saxon period.

The Churchyard, too, is the richer for the thoughtful care of the late Mr. Edward Griffin by a fine avenue composed chiefly of sweet scented limes, which were planted by Mr. Griffin's father, in whose memory an imposing obelisk has been erected.

According to Sheehan, the Bow Bearer to William, the Red King, one Nigel de Albin, an ancestor of the Earls of Arundel, held lands in Tillebury and Eye in Buckinghamshire at an early date; the De Pirots were sub-tenants of the Albinis, and from the former, the De Tourseyes appear to have held one knight's fee in their turn. Subsequently the Manor of Tourseie became the property of the Abbot and Convent of Thame. Later, Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Pye, brought Towersey in marriage to her husband, Lord Lovelace; and, in her turn, their daughter, Martha, afterwards the Baroness Wentworth, carried it to her husband, Sir Henry Johnson, Bt., whom she married in 1692. Nearly one hundred years later, the property was conveyed to George Bowden, of Radford, by the Wentworth family, and in 1830 was vested in his three granddaughters.

The heir presumptive to Towersey is Mr. Griffin's brother, Clifton Benbow, who by his marriage with Isabella Elizabeth, the third daughter of the late Rev. George Rogers, M.A., Vicar of Gedney in Lincolnshire, has a son and heir, Alfred Clifton, born in 1876, who received his education from the well-known Cranleigh School.

A Conservative in politics, Mr. J. W. Griffin ranks among the members of the Primrose Club, as well as of the County Hall Club, in Aylesbury.

Robert Griffin, Esq., J.P.

Robert Griffin, Esq., J.P.



IN Court Garden, between Marlow and Medmenham, Mr. Robert Griffin enjoys to the full the lovely woodland and river scenery characteristic of the Valley of the Thames. The house itself, an imposing brick structure, stands close to the river, and was built in the middle of the eighteenth century by Dr. Batty, (son of the Rev. E. Batty of Eton College), the well-known Censor of the College of Physicians, and investigator into the condition of the private "Madhouses" of his day, as well as the author of numerous valuable medical works.

In former days, Court Garden was part of Seymour Manor, and long continued to be held by the Paget family. In 1748, Dr. Batty or Battie, as it is often rendered, acquired the estate from Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, by purchasé, and the Doctor's daughter sold it again to Richard Davenport, who filled the office of High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire in 1789, and left a bequest of £5, for the benefit of as many poor widows, which sum was to be charged on the Court Garden estate.

Born in 1840, Mr. Robert Griffin is the son of Mr. Robert Griffin of Newark on Trent, and by his marriage in 1869 with Caroline Sophia, (this lady died in 1900), the daughter of the late J. R. McClean, F.R.S., M.P., of Park St., St. James Park, S.W., has a son and heir, John McClean Griffin, who was born in 1870.

On July 10th 1906, Mr. John McClean Griffin married the Lady Leonora Mary, the second daughter of Reginald Windsor, 7th Earl de la Warr. Formerly connected with the Royal Artillery, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant, Mr. John McClean Griffin has seen active service on the Gold Coast, and took part in the Tianzi Expedition as well as the Mission to Fra Fra. Next from 1904 to 1907, Lieut. Griffin acted as Aide de Camp and Private Secretary to his uncle by marriage, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., at that time Governor of Tasmania, and since 1906, has been on the Reserve of Officers.

Mr. Robert Griffin is a staunch member of the Conservative Party, and an active Magistrate for his County.

In 1910 he married his second wife, Mdlle. Jeanne Laurent, of Oakley St., S.W.

The Wellington and Conservative Clubs number Mr. Robert Griffin among their members.



Mrs. Hall, of Foscott Manor

Mrs. Hall, of Foscott Manor.



LADY of the Manor and sole landowner of the parish of Foscott, or Foxcott, nearly three miles north east of Buckingham, Mrs. Hall is Ada Susan, the second daughter of the late Sir Robert Brisco, Bart., of Crofton Hall, in Cumberland, by his wife, Annie Drewry, the daughter of the late George Rimington, of Tynefield House, and thus belongs to a very ancient family, for the Briscos are believed to have been seated at Brisco, near Carlisle, at the time of the Norman Invasion.

By her marriage in 1869 with Mr. Lawrence Robert Hall, Mrs. Hall has, with other issue, a son, Musgrave Robert, now a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire and Northants.

Born in 1873, Mr. Musgrave Hall was educated at Harrow, and formerly a Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. In 1908, he married Dorothy Maud, daughter of Fergusson Fergusson.

By the death of Mr. Lawrence Robert Hall in 1891, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire lost an able magistrate, and one who, as Captain of the Royal Bucks. Militia and High Sheriff of Northants in 1874, showed himself a good citizen, and sincerely anxious for the welfare of his neighbourhood.

Once the home of the Grenvilles, Foscott Manor House was rebuilt in 1639 and completely restored in 1868. The vicinity derives further interest from the discovery of the remains of a Roman villa in 1840.

Mrs. Hall is the patron of one living.



George Hanbury, Esq., J.P.

George Hanbury, Esq., J.P.



BLYTHWOOD HOUSE, the Buckinghamshire seat of Mr. George Hanbury, is pleasantly situated in the southern portion of the County, in the picturesque neighbourhood of Hitcham, and not far from Maidenhead, the subject of the present sketch being one of the chief landowners in that interesting and beautiful district.

Born in 1829, in the last year of the reign of George IV., Mr. Hanbury may therefore be said to enjoy the unusual distinction of having lived under no less than five English Monarchs, and is the third son of the late Robert Hanbury, of Poles, in Hertfordshire, by the late Emily, the second daughter of William Hall, the Hertfordshire property having been bequeathed to Mr. Hanbury's father, by its purchaser, Mr. Sampson Hanbury, who died in 1828, a London merchant, and a descendant of the old Worcestershire Hanburys.

On June 17th, 1857, Mr. Hanbury married Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Captain John Trotter, of Dyrham Park, Hertfordshire, and thus connected his own with another well known County family, his son and heir being Lionel Henry, who was born on Christmas Eve, 1864. Mrs. Hanbury died in 1906.

In 1875, mindful of his duty towards his County, Mr. Hanbury served as High Sheriff for Buckingham ; and in 1891, his son, Lionel Henry Hanbury, now one of His Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel late Commander of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Berkshires, married Margaret Colmore, the elder daughter of the late Henry Christian Allhusen, of Stoke Court, Bucks, by his wife Elizabeth Alice, the daughter of Thomas Eden, of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire, and has with other issue, a son, Reginald Henry Osgood, who was born in 1892.

Colonel Hanbury was educated at Eton, and holds the Volunteer Decoration.

Hitcham, or according to the Domesday Book, " Hucheham," once boasted of a stately mansion, which, at the beginning of the seventeenth century was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, her host being Sir William Clark, Kt., whose alabaster monument is now to be seen in the fine old Church. Later the mansion became the property of Dr. John Friend, the famous author and physician of Queen Anne's time ; but to-day, no trace of its erstwhile splendour remains.



Vaughan Harley, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Vaughan Harley, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.



THE son of the late Dr. George Harley, M.D., F.R.S., by his wife, Emma Jessie, the youngest daughter of the late James Muspratt of Seaforth Hall, Liverpool, whom he married on April 4th, 1861, Dr. Vaughan Harley was born on December 28th, 1863, in London, and early resolved to follow Medicine as a profession.

After receiving his education from Edinburgh University, he also studied at many of the Continental centres, including Vienna, Paris, Leipsig, Turin and Buda Pest, and later, had the additional advantage of two years spent in travelling round the world.

In 1890, Dr. Harley was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians and the following year, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the Edinburgh University. He is a gold medallist, holds the bronze medal for Pathology, and a winner of the Grocer Research Scholarship.

Dr. Vaughan Harley began to practise in London, in 1892, having devoted the four previous years chiefly to study at the foreign Universities. To-day he is Professor of the University

College, and a well-known physician, whose works on *The Chemical Investigation of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines*, and numerous contributions to English and foreign medical and physiological journals, carry the weight they deserve in professional circles.

In 1905, Dr. Harley married Mary, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Blagden, formerly of Peverel Court, in Buckinghamshire, by whom he has two daughters.

Walton Hall, near Bletchley, in North Buckinghamshire, is charmingly situated within a beautifully wooded park of some sixty acres, and presents an ideal contrast to the storm and stress involved by a busy London life. Here, when his duties permit of his absence from 25, Harley Street, the Doctor is able to indulge his taste for farming, to which recreation, a love of travel is the only serious rival. In addition to owning Walton Hall, Dr. Vaughan Harley is also lord of the Manor of Walton, and one of the chief landowners, the old thirteenth century Manor House being also his property.

And in politics, he ranks among the Conservatives, as befits a member of the Junior Carlton Club.



Sir Robert Greuville Harvey, Bt., D.L.

Sir Robert Grenville Harvey, Bt., D.C.



PICTURESQUE Langley, Sir Robert Grenville Harvey's exquisite Buckinghamshire seat, was formerly a Royal Park, which about the middle of the eighteenth century passed to the Dukes of Marlborough. The present mansion was erected by the third Duke, and over thirty years later, Mr. R. B. Harvey, the great grandfather of the present representative of the family, acquired the property, from George, the 4th Duke.

The mansion is an imposing stone edifice, wherein is a famous collection of pictures. Stately trees, a fine avenue of oaks, and some magnificent cedars lend a further charm to its surroundings. The park is still stocked with deer, including the beautiful white variety.

More remote from the house lies the mysterious Black Park, its fir clad depths guarding a lake worthy of fairyland.

Sir Robert Grenville Harvey is the second baronet of his line, being the eldest of the late Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, 1st Bt., by his first wife, Diana Jane, the daughter of the Venerable

Stephen Creyke, sometime Archdeacon of York. His father, whom he succeeded in 1887, was for over sixteen years Member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant and a Magistrate for the County, whilst his aunt, Caroline, who died in 1874, married the 3rd Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, in 1851.

Born in 1856, and educated at Eton, Sir Robert married in 1893 the Hon. Emily Blanche Oliphant Murray, the eldest daughter of the 10th Lord Elibank, by whom he has three daughters.

The owner of over 11,000 acres, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County, which he served as High Sheriff in 1900, Sir Robert is Lord of the Manor of Langley Marish and a member of White's and the Carlton Clubs.



The Right Hon. Lord John Hay, G.C.B.,

The Right Hon. Lord John Hay, G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet (Retired).



BORN on August 23rd, 1827, at Geneva, Lord John Hay is the fourth, but second surviving son of George, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale (by his wife, the Lady Susan Montagu, third daughter of William, 5th Duke of Manchester), and brother of William Montagu Hay, K.T., the 10th and present holder of the Marquisate.

Entering the Navy in 1839, the Chinese Opium War of 1842 afforded his lordship his first opportunity for active service, while still a naval cadet, and a brush with pirates off the coast of Borneo was added to his youthful experiences. In 1846, he became successively Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant, he was gazetted a Commander in 1851, and having obtained his Captaincy in 1854, on the outbreak of the Crimean War, commanded "The Wasp" and "The Tribune" in the Black Sea, and did good service for England before Sebastopol. Wounded in 1855, the Naval Brigade was thus deprived of an able young officer, and the close of the war in the following year found him a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the 4th Class Medjidie, as well as the recipient of the Crimean and Turkish Medals, and the Sebastopol Clasp.

A peaceful interlude abroad gave his lordship time to turn his attention to Parliamentary affairs ; for two years, from 1857 to 1859 he represented Wick, until the Second War with China broke out, when he commanded the 3rd Squadron of Gunboats at the Peino Forts in 1860, and in recognition of his valuable services on

that occasion, received the China Medal and Taku Clasp, after which he was appointed Commodore of the East India Station.

The year 1866 saw Lord John Hay a Lord of the Admiralty which office he filled subsequently from 1868 to 1871, and from May 1880 to 1883, having in the meantime sat for Ripon for four years.

From 1877 to 1879, his lordship was in command of the Channel Squadron, and it will be remembered that his masterly taking of, and temporary administration of Cyprus during the difficult days of 1878 was sanctioned by the approval of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and received official recognition by the Admiralty.

Further honours followed. His lordship received the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie from the Sultan, and as Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament for valuable aid rendered during the Soudan Campaign of 1885, and made the recipient of the Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Star.

From March to August, 1886, Lord John Hay held the office of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and on the 30th of July of that same year received the Knight's Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Two years later he became Admiral of the Fleet, and on August 23rd, 1897, retired from active service, after fifty eight years' devotion to his country's cause.

"*Spair Nought* " is the family motto of the Hays, and one and all they have acted on it. From those twelfth century days when William de Haya, their ancestor, filled the office of Royal Butler to Malcolm IV and William the Lion of Scotland, they have played their part in, and made history, with rare singleness of purpose. Their connection with England dates from the fifteenth century, when Sir William Hay, the founder of the Collegiate Church of Yester in 1420, frequently acted as Ambassador to the

sister country during the troublous days of King Robert III. and the subsequent Regency of the Duke of Albany.

Sir William's grandson, John, 1st Lord Hay, was created lord of Parliament, under the title of Lord Hay of Yester, in 1487, and his son, John, the second Lord Hay, laid down his life for King James IV on Flodden Field, in 1513. Thirty four years later, the 4th Lord Hay, also John, and grandson of the second lord, fell into the hands of the English at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, and remained a prisoner in the Tower of London until the conclusion of the war in 1550. His descendant in the third degree was John, created 1st Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and his eldest son and namesake, the second Earl and 1st Marquess of Tweeddale, was one of the most upright and straightforward men of his day. When King Charles I. unfurled his standard at Nottingham, at the beginning of the Civil War, this gentleman joined his standard; but latter, owing to the attitude adopted by His Majesty towards the Covenanters, the Marquess of Tweeddale was constrained to fight against him in command of a Scottish Regiment at Marston Moor. Four years later, after the unhappy King's surrender to the Scots, and his promise to confirm Presbyterianism in England for three years, Lord Tweeddale again took up arms in the Royalist cause at Preston, in 1648. Both the first and second Marquis held the office of Chancellor of Scotland, the latter being a Privy Councillor in the reigns of William III. and Anne, and at the Union, was one of the sixteen Scottish Representative Peers.

Lord John Hay, the second son of the second Marquis of Tweeddale, as a Brigadier General and Colonel of the Royal Scots Dragoons, or, to give them their modern name, the Royal Scots Greys—led his soldiers to victory at Schellenberg and at Ramilies, where they captured the celebrated French Regiment du Roi, an achievement that is said to have been the origin of their wearing the Grenadiers' Caps. The 4th Marquis of Tweeddale, John by name, and grandson of the 2nd Marquis, who died in 1762, enjoyed

the distinction of having been the last to hold the offices of Extraordinary Lord of the Session, and Secretary of State for Scotland, while George, the 7th Marquis, and grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, together with his wife, Charlotte, the daughter of James, 7th Earl of Lauderdale, suffered imprisonment at the hands of Napoleon, at Verdun, where his lordship died in 1804, and was succeeded in the title by his eldest son, George, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale, the father of Lord John Hay. Born in 1787, the 8th Lord Tweeddale held the rank of Field-Marshal in the Army, and as Aide de Camp to the Duke of Wellington, served through the Peninsular War, being wounded at Busaco, in 1810. Later, from 1842 to 1848, India claimed his services, as Governor of Madras. A noted Agriculturalist, he introduced many improvements on his Yester estate, in the shape of deep ploughing and tile draining, and the like, in addition to inventing many implements suitable to the farming industry. A fine swordsman, and skilled in the art of horsemanship, his lordship was, moreover, an excellent whip, and is accredited with having on one occasion driven the mail from London to Haddington, without a single relief or halt.

Fulmer Place, in southern Buckinghamshire, the seat of Admiral Lord John Hay, was built in 1742 by Mr. R. Eskrigge on the site of an older mansion. Formerly the seat of the Darells, the grandchildren of Sir Marmaduke Darell, or Dayrell, after his death in 1631, ran through their fortunes, and consequently were obliged to dispose of Fulmer Manor to their former dependents, who, in their turn, sold it to Judge Jeffreys.

On June 8th, 1876, Lord John Hay married Annie Christina, the daughter of Nathaniel G. Lambert, of Denham Court. and has, with other issue, a son and heir, John Arthur Lambert, born in 1877, and a lieutenant in the Royal Navy at the present time.

Lord John Hay is a member of the Travellers', Marlborough and Brooks' Clubs.

Colonel John Herschel, R.E., (Retired) F R S., F.R.A.S.



Taken during the Southport Meeting of the British Association, 1883.
SIR WILLIAM J. HERSCHEL PROF. A. S. HERSCHEL COL. J. HERSCHEL



Observatory House, Windsor Road, Slough, Bucks, and Cottage,
after alterations (about 1860).



10 feet of lower (mirror) end of 40 feet tube in the Garden
at Observatory House, Slough.

Colonel John Herschel, R.E., Retired, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.



BORN on October 29th, 1837, in South Africa, Colonel John Herschel, the present occupier of Observatory House, Slough, the scene of so many important Astronomical discoveries by members of his family, is the third and youngest son of the first Baronet of that name, the late Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bt., M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., and grandson of Sir William Herschel, K.G.H., L.L.D., F.R.S., the discoverer of Uranus. Colonel Herschel is also the brother of the second and present Baronet, Sir William James Herschel (retired), Bengal Civil Service, discoverer of the system of identification by means of finger prints, introduced into the Bengal administration about 1878.

Educated at home by his parents up to the age of 13, and subsequently at Clapham Grammar School, under the Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A., F.R.S., and at Addiscombe, John Herschel at the age of nineteen entered the Bengal Engineers, passing out at the head of his term, and two years later made his first acquaintance with India. There, after six months at Rurki, the Headquarters of the Corps, he was appointed to the Trigonometrical Survey of India, under General Sir Andrew Waugh; in which department he held the rank of Deputy-Superintendent until his retirement in 1886.

Instructed by the Royal Society of London, which furnished the instrumental equipment—viz: a 5 inch equatorially mounted refracting telescope, and spectroscope adapted for use with it—he observed the eclipse of the sun spectroscopically in 1868 at Jamkandi, near Belgaum; and later on he observed the eclipse of

1871, at Dodabetta, a mountain summit of the Netlgherries, near Ootacamund, in conjunction with General (then Colonel) J. F. Tennant, R.E., using a *twin* telescope equatorially mounted. With the former instruments he examined the spectra of many Southern nebulae (at that date an entirely new branch of astronomical observation) and was fortunately able to determine the characters and constitution of a considerable number, with results which were published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society." On July 8th, 1867, he married Mary Cornwallis, daughter of the Rev. F. Lipscomb, Rector of Welbury in Yorkshire, and widow of the late David Power, Q.C. ; but this lady died in 1876 without issue.

It was in 1757, at the age of nineteen, that William Herschel, ex-member of the band of the Hanoverian Footguards, set foot in England, seeking to make a living by his musical talent. Later, as conductor of the Bath Concerts, he found his days well occupied, yet spent his nights in constructing telescopes and making observations; until King George III.'s offer of a by no means munificent £400 a year enabled him to devote his whole time to the study of the heavens. The discovery of a new planet, in 1781, was one result of much patient observation, in which he was aided by his sister, Caroline Herschel, whom he brought over from Hanover, and who proved a most valuable and indefatigable assistant during the following forty odd years, at first as a singer and leader in the Bath concerts, and afterwards at the telescope and in the computing rooms. (See Memoir of the same by Mrs. John Herschel).

When summoned by the King to Windsor, in 1782, to show to him and to the Royal Family the wonders revealed by the new telescopes in the heavens, William Herschel recognised the call to abandon his well established position at the head of the Musical Society in Bath, and settled near Windsor—first at Datchet, in this county; and later at Slough, in the house now known, in memory of the great work done there, as "Observatory House." One of the

great 4-foot mirrors of his largest telescope stands in the entrance hall of the same, at this day ; and the lower 10 feet of the tube rest prone in the garden in front of the house.

In 1786, 1789, and 1802, William Herschel laid before the Royal Society catalogues of two thousand five hundred new nebulæ, double stars, and star clusters ; having been elected a Fellow of the Society in 1781, in recognition of his notable discovery of the new planet—the first event of its kind which had ever occurred, though not the last. It may be of interest in this connection, and is certainly known to but few, that in one of his letters Sir John Herschel mentions having in the course of his “sweeps” (for nebulæ and double stars) casually noticed an object, which was certainly no fixed star and which, on examination and reference to ephemerides, proved to be no other than Uranus—thus discovered incidentally, in the course of methodical search, a second time!

In 1816 William Herschel received the Guelphic Knighthood from the King ; and died six years later, in 1822, at the ripe age of 84 ; being at the time the first President of the newly formed Astronomical Society of London.

Sir William's only son, by his wife Mary Baldwin, widow of John Pitt, of Upton, in Buckinghamshire, was John Frederick William Herschel, afterwards the first Baronet, and father of Colonel John Herschel, by his wife Margaret Brodie, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, D.D., of Dingwall, Ross-shire, N.B. Among the earliest of the numerous important discoveries in science made by the former was that of the invaluable agent in photography, hyposulphite of Soda. Though with a strong bias towards chemical research, and the study of Light, he decided to devote his energies to the completion of his father's Survey of the Heavens, particularly with reference to nebulæ, star clusters, and double stars. It was during his sojourn at the Cape of Good Hope, for the survey of the Southern Hemisphere, that his third son, John, was born,

Sir John Frederick William Herschel was created a baronet on the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1838, on his return from the Cape, as a representative of Science. He was elected to the Rectorship of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1842; and, eight years later, was appointed Master of the Mint. His death occurred on May 11th, 1871, at Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent; and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, close to Sir Isaac Newton's monument.

Colonel Herschel also is a Fellow of the Royal Society. His election took place in May, 1871, and the news of his success was made known to his father—at whose instance his name was on the list of candidates—shortly before his death. One result of this continuity of Fellowship is that the County holds, in at least one of its private libraries a complete and uninterrupted series of the “Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London”—which perhaps few (if any) other than public institutions can boast of possessing, from its earliest inception (in 1665) to the present day. Colonel Herschel is also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and a Member of the Calcutta University.

Colonel Herschel had succeeded to the occupancy of Observatory House on the death (in 1907) of his older brother, Prof. Alexander S. Herschel, whose devotion to astronomy and mechanical philosophy entitle him to more than a bare mention of his name in connection with the County. His life and work, as a teacher in the Durham University, were undoubtedly hard, yet he was indefatigable in his observation of meteors, to which he devoted an untold number of nightly vigils, both before and after his retirement, with the honorary title of his Professorship, to the comparative rest of a home at Slough—“Observatory House” being in fact his property. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1884, the fourth of his name to have achieved this coveted distinction. Of the Royal Astronomical Society he had been a Fellow for many years.

Mrs. Napier Higgins, of Winchendon Priory

Mrs. Napier Higgins, of Winchendon Priory.



LADY of the Manor of Lower, or Nether Winchendon, Mrs. Napier Higgins, of Winchendon Priory is Sophia Elizabeth, the younger, but only surviving daughter of the late Sir Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Bt., of Nettleham in Lincolnshire, and Nether Winchendon, by his first wife, Sophia Charlotte, the only child of the late Sir David Williams, 7th Bt. Lady Bernard died on May 15th 1837.

On June 13th 1861, Sir Thomas Tyringham Bernard gave his younger daughter in marriage to Joseph Napier, the third son of Joseph Higgins, of Glenpatrick and Dublin, and to Mr. and Mrs. Napier Higgins, a son, now Colonel Francis Tyringham Higgins Bernard, of Cheersley Hill, was born in 1864.

Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Napier Higgins, having decided upon the Law as a profession, entered Lincoln's Inn as a student in 1848, at the age of twenty two, and was called to the Bar three years later. In 1872 he took silk, and became a Bencher in that same year. The death of this eminent Q.C. occurred on December 17th 1899.

Winchendon Priory, which passed to Mrs. Napier Higgins on the death of her father, Sir Thomas Tyringham Bernard in 1883, is an interesting and venerable pile that is generally believed to stand on the site of a former monastic house. The present mansion is mainly of sixteenth century date; Sir John Dauncy, its

then lessee, (whose eldest son married a daughter of Sir Thomas More) built, or possibly restored the dining hall about 1528, and over the old doorway his name is still to be seen, graven in oak letters.

According to Messrs. Lysons, a moiety of Nether Winchendon manor was bestowed upon Notley Abbey as part of its endowment by the great Walter Giffard, its founder, in 1160, while the other moiety passed to Baldwin de Wake, and did not reach the Abbey until 1216.

Later, after the Reformation, a large portion of the estate was granted to John, Lord Russell, 1st Earl of Bedford, in 1547, from whose son, Francis, William Goodwyn, a London merchant, acquired the property, and by the marriage of his grand-daughter, Petronilla, with Thomas Tyringham, it passed into the latter family.

In 1735, on the death of Francis Tyringham, the property devolved upon his sister, Mary, and after passing to his cousin, Jane, was by her bequeathed to her cousin german, Sir Francis Bernard, the 1st Bt. of his line and sometime Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts, the grandfather of Sir Thomas Tyringham Bernard, the father of Mrs. Napier Higgins.

Among other interesting features, Winchendon Priory contains several portraits of the old Tyringham family, as well as some of the Goodwyns, and much interesting and valuable antique furniture.

The cost of rebuilding the chancel of the little stone church of St. Nicholas at Lower Winchendon was defrayed in 1891 by the generosity of Mrs. Napier Higgins, and the Trustees of the late Mr. Richard Rose.

Mrs. Napier Higgins is the patron of one living, and her town address is 24 The Boltons, S.W.

General Sir George Wentworth Alexander Higginson, G.C.B., J.P.

General Sir George Wentworth Alexander Higginson, G.C.B., J.P.



PICTURESQUE Gylternscroft, lying somewhat to the west of Marlow-on-Thames, its hall bedecked with grim trophies of war in sharp contrast to the peaceful beauty of its surroundings, is the seat of that gallant veteran, General Sir George Wentworth Alexander Higginson, whose record includes no less than thirty years' service in connection with the Grenadier Guards, dating from the time he left Eton, a lad of nineteen, and entered that regiment, as an Ensign, in 1845. On the outbreak of War with Russia in 1854, the Grenadiers were ordered to the front, and the young soldier had the rare distinction of serving his country in the Crimea throughout the whole war. The value of his services may be estimated best from the fact that they twice secured his promotion on the field, and gained for him the Crimean Medal with four clasps as well as the Turkish Medal of the 5th Class, Medjidie. In 1863, he became a Colonel, and twenty years later, a General, having in the meantime commanded the Home District from 1879 to 1884. From 1889 to 1893 Sir George Higginson held the responsible position of Lieut. Governor of the historic Tower of London, and in '93 the Worcestershire Regiment had the honour of numbering him among their ranks, as Colonel.

Among his other honours, Sir George Higginson is a Knight of the Grand Cross of Italy and of the Legion of Honour, whilst

in 1889, he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath, and on June 26th 1903 received the Knights Grand Cross of that Most Honourable Order.

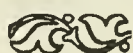
The only son of the late General George Powell Higginson by his wife, the Lady Francis Elizabeth, the third daughter of Francis, the first Earl of Kilmorey, Sir George Higginson was born on June 21st 1826, and on July 29th 1858, after his return from the Crimea, married the Hon. Florence Virginia Fox Fitz-Patrick, the daughter of John Wilson, the first Lord Castletown, by whom he has, with two daughters, a son, Francis George, who was born in 1859.

Since 1893, Sir George Higginson has been on the retired list. Notwithstanding his eighty five years, he still takes more than an ordinary interest in military affairs. The welfare of the private soldier is dear to his heart. Only lately, speaking at the opening of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Windsor, General Higginson drew attention to the advantages enjoyed by the soldier of today, as compared with his predecessor in the early forties, when his only alternative from the barrack room was the canteen, or possibly a public house. Not that, as the General was careful to add, they were bad fellows in those old days. On the contrary, there were many, whom he had been obliged to punish, owing to the unhappy conditions that prevailed, but who, when once removed from the scene of temptation, and face to face with the horrors of war, showed themselves to be chips of the old block, and men in the true sense of the word, whom he was proud to shake by the hand. Then, in many cases, "To know all was to pardon all." But now Sir George Higginson considers that it is the soldier's own fault if he fails to benefit by the many advantages in the shape of clubs, reading rooms, lectures and entertainments placed at his disposal.

General Sir George Higginson is a magistrate for Buckinghamshire, and a member of the Guards and Carlton Clubs.

Howard Henry Howard-Vyse, Esq., D.L., J.P.,

Howard Henry Howard-Vyse, Esq.,
D.L., J.P.



BORN in 1858, Mr. Howard Henry Howard-Vyse is the elder son of the late Colonel Richard Henry Howard-Vyse, M.P., and Julia Agnes, the fourth daughter of William, 1st Lord Hylton.

A Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire and a Deputy-Lieutenant for both Bucks and Northants, Mr. Howard-Vyse was Sheriff for the first-mentioned County in 1887, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards.

In 1882 he married Mable Diana, the only daughter of the late Rev. Granville Sykes Howard-Vyse, Rector of Boughton, Northants, and has issue, Richard G. Howard-Vyse, Captain of the Royal Horse Guards, and George Cecil Howard-Vyse.

Stoke Place, Slough, and Boughton, in Northamptonshire, are Mr. Howard-Vyse's Country Seats. He is the patron of two livings, and a member of the Bachelors', Naval and Military and Turf Clubs.

The Right Hon. The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., J.P.

The Right Hon. The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., J.P.



WITH two seats on the south eastern confines of Buckinghamshire, Penn House, nestling amid beechclad glades in the Amersham district, rich in memories of the Penns of Penn, and Woodlands, near Uxbridge, Sir Richard George Penn Curzon-Howe, 4th Earl Howe, Viscount Curzon, Baron Curzon, of Penn House, and Baron Howe, of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, finds many interests in this County. His lordship is a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, and sat in the Commons as Member for High Wycombe from 1885 until his accession to the Earldom in 1900.

The grandson of the 1st Earl of the present creation, Richard William Penn, Viscount Curzon, who was created Earl Howe in 1821, his lordship is the eldest son of the late Richard William Penn, 3rd Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B., by his wife, Isabella Maria Katherine, the eldest daughter of the Hon. George Anson.

Born in 1861, by his marriage in 1883 with the Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer-Churchill, fifth daughter of the 7th Duke of Marlborough, his lordship has a son, Francis Richard

Henry Penn, Viscount Curzon, born in 1884. Lady Howe died in 1906.

Lord Howe acted as Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, and to King Edward VII., is Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra, and from 1896 to 1900 was Treasurer of the Royal Household. His lordship is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, and holds, with other distinguished Orders, the Grecian Grand Cross of the Saviour, the Polish White Eagle, the Dannebrog, Prussian Red Eagle and that of St. Olaf.

Curzon House, Mayfair, W., Gopsall, Leicestershire, and Acton Place, Suffolk, are others of his lordship's residences, who is a member of the Marlborough, Bachelors', Carlton, Constitutional, Turf and Travellers' Clubs.



The Baroness Kinloss, C.I.

The Baroness Kinloss, C.I.



THE Baroness Kinloss, Lady Mary Morgan-Grenville, is the eldest daughter of the third and last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, by his first wife, Caroline, the only daughter of Robert Harvey, of Langley Park; and when the Dukedom became extinct on the death of his Grace in 1889, the barony devolved upon this lady, who thus became a Peeress in her own right.

By her marriage on November 4th 1884 with Major Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, whose death occurred in 1896, her ladyship has five sons and one daughter, the heir to the barony being the Hon. Richard George Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, who was born in 1887.

The Baroness's only daughter, Caroline Mary Elizabeth Grenville married Thomas Close Smith, of Boycott Manor, and Newcastle, N.S.W., a son, Richard Sydney Grenville being born to them on January 26th 1910.

Stowe House, her ladyship's palatial Buckinghamshire seat, has probably afforded entertainment to more Royalties than any other English mansion. Its gardens, famous alike for the beauty of their design and the innumerable temples therein contained, owe their existence to Sir Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham.

The Baroness Kinloss has been a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India since 1878. Her ladyship takes a keen interest in the fortunes of the Buckinghamshire district, and at the present time, discharges the duties of Churchwarden for Stowe.



John Matthew Knapp, Esq., J.P., C.C., M.A.

John Matthew Knapp, Esq., J.P., C.C., M.A.



DESCENDED from an ancient and well-known Berkshire family Mr. John Matthew Knapp, Lord of the Manors of Little Linford, and Newport Pagnell in Northern Buckinghamshire is the eldest son of the late Matthew Grenville Samwell Knapp, of Little Linford, by his wife, Catherine Eliza Spottiswoode, the only daughter of the late Captain Robert Robertson Bruce, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

Born on April 3rd 1868, Mr. Knapp received his education from Haileybury College, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1890, and six years later obtained his M.A. On June 20th 1900 he married Katherine, the only daughter of the Very Rev. John Studholme Brownrigg, Dean of Bocking and Canon of Bangor.

As a Justice of the Peace for both Buckinghamshire and Northants, and a Member of the County Council for the former shire, Mr. Knapp devotes a considerable proportion of his time to County matters. It may be added that he was on the roll of High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire for 1912.

Linford Hall, a commodious country mansion, standing within a well-wooded park of about sixty acres, dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century, when it was built by an ancestor of the present occupant, John Knapp; but many additions and alterations have been made to the building since that date.

Little Linford Manor, like that of Newport Pagnell, was in olden days the property of the great Paganell family, and passed thence by female heirs to the Somerys, Botetorts, Burnells, and Berminghams. Later, it was purchased by the Botilers, and for a time linked its fortunes with those of Great Linford, until about 1658, when, according to Lysons, it was sold by the Thompsons to Kilpin and others, from whom it was bought subsequently by an ancestor of the present proprietor.

Hard by the Hall stands the little church of St. Leonard, a small, but ancient stone building, portions of which are of Norman origin. The chancel was rebuilt by the generosity of Mr. Knapp's father, the late Matthew Grenville Samwell Knapp, D.L., J.P., who died in 1896, and the north aisle was added by two other members of Mr. Knapp's family. There is also a marble tablet in the nave to another ancestor, John Knapp, who died in 1747.

No churchyard is attached to the church, but within the grounds of Linford Hall is a private vault, the property of the Knapp family.

Mr. John Matthew Knapp is a member of the Carlton and Boodles Clubs, and the patron of one living.

Captain William Henry Lambton

Captain William Henry Lambton.



REDFIELD, Captain William Henry Lambton's Buckinghamshire seat, is a commodious, modern, red brick mansion, situated in well-laid out grounds, and commanding extensive views of the charming neighbourhood of Winslow.

Born in 1867, Captain Lambton is the eldest son of the late Henry Ralph Lambton, of Redfield (to whom a memorial window was erected in 1897 in St. Lawrence Church), by his wife, Elizabeth Mary, the daughter of the late William Bernard Harcourt, of St. Leonard's Hill, in Berkshire.

Eton afforded Captain Lambton his education. Later, he joined the Coldstream Guards, in which he held the rank of Captain, and, at the present time, is a Captain of the Reserve of Officers.

Palace Mansions, Palace Street, S.W., is Captain Lambton's town address, and he is a member of the Bachelors', Travellers', Pratt's and Guards' Clubs.

The Right Hon. The Baron Lawrence, D.L., J.P., B.A.

**The Right Hon.
The Baron Lawrence, D.L., J.P., B.A.**



BORN at Simla on October 1st 1846, the eldest son of that great Empire Builder, John Laird Mair Lawrence, afterwards Governor General of India, and the first baron of his line, by his wife, Harriette Katherine, C.I., the daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hamilton, Rector and Vicar of Culdaff and Cloncha, in Donegal, the present Baron, John Hamilton Lawrence received an English education at Wellington College, and later, passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1869.

Having chosen the Law as a profession, he entered Lincoln's Inn as a student early in the following year, at the age of twenty three, and was called to the bar on November 18th 1872. In the previous August, he married Mary Caroline Douglas, the only child of the late Richard Campbell of Auchinbreck, in Argyllshire, and has issue.

Owing to the death of an infant son, the heir to the barony is his lordship's second son, the Hon. Alexander Graham who was

born on March 29th 1878, and after receiving his education from Eton and Worcester College, Oxford, married Dorothy, the daughter of the late A. Pemberton-Hobson in 1907, by whom he has, with one daughter, a son and heir, John Anthony Edward. Keenly interested in all appertaining to farming, and matters agricultural, this gentleman has rendered military service, in connection with the 3rd Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment, in which he holds the rank of Captain, and in the good hunting country around his home at The Slade, Bicester, is known as an excellent sportsman, and a straight rider to hounds.

It was on June 27th 1879 that death called home his Lordship's distinguished father, the first Baron Lawrence, whom he thereupon succeeded in the title.

To the man who had given his life for India, who had spared nothing to make her what she has since become, whose energetic measures in 1858 when Lieut. Governor of the Punjab did much towards suppressing the Mutiny, a grateful country gave a baronetcy in 1858, and the G.C.B. Later, in 1864, as Viceroy of India, and the first civilian to permanently fill that office since the days of Warren Hastings, Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, as he then was, contributed materially to the prosperity Hindostan enjoyed at that time under his wise and understanding rule. He it was who inaugurated that vast system of irrigating canals in various parts of India as a preventative of recurring periods of famine. Railways were extended, and having the confidence of the natives, he was enabled to introduce many much needed sanitary reforms.

Unsparring of himself, or others, painstakingly industrious, with that infinite capacity for taking pains that has been dubbed the hall mark of genius, and withal sternly and strictly just, from the time he first set foot in India in 1829, a lad of nineteen, till he handed over the Government to his successor, Lord Mayo, in 1869

and returned home to be raised to the Peerage, as Baron Lawrence of the Punjab, he had no thought but for the welfare of his adopted country. When invalided home on one occasion, he was warned by the doctors that if he insisted on returning to India, it would probably be at the cost of his life. "If I can't live in India, I must go and die there," was the reply, and he went.

The first Lord Lawrence did not die in India. Nevertheless he gave his life for it,—and came home to die. England accorded burial in Westminster Abbey to the author of that fine North Western Policy of vigilance tempered with justice, whereby a contented people might grow prosperous, and suffer the tribes without their borders to remain independent, without interference. Two statues have been erected to his memory, one in Waterloo Place, London, and the other in his beloved Calcutta, but his best tribute has been the love of his adopted people.

Of his other children, the Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence, his third son, and brother of the present Lord Lawrence, is well known in connection with his work on Royal Commissions, and as Deputy Chairman of the London and North Western Railway and Chairman of the London Board of North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., while the fourth son, the Hon. Herbert Alexander Lawrence, late of the 17th Lancers was mentioned in the despatches and obtained two medals in recognition of his valuable services during the War in South Africa, and the youngest, and sixth daughter, the Hon. Maude Agnes Lawrence has ably discharged the duties of Chief Woman Inspector of the Board of Education for the past six years.

Formerly connected with the Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, in which he held the rank of Captain, of late years, his duties at Court have occupied the chief portion of the present Lord Lawrence's time. His lordship was Lord-in-Waiting to Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria from 1895 to 1901, and on her death,

continued to hold the same office under his late Majesty, her successor, King Edward VII until 1905, and received the Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Wurtemberg, with crown in 1904.

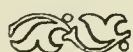
Chetwode Manor, his lordship's Buckinghamshire residence, and his Hampshire property of some ten thousand acres, in the neighbourhood of Grateley, near Andover, afford him ample opportunities for the indulgence in his favourite recreations of hunting and shooting.

His lordship is a Liberal Unionist in politics, a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, and is numbered among the members of Brooks, the Travellers, St. James' and Athenaeum Clubs.



The Hon. Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, M.P., J.P., M.A.

The Hon. Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, M.P., J.P., M.A.



THE elder son and heir of the first Lord Burnham, chief proprietor of 'The Daily Telegraph,' by his wife, the late Harriette Georgiana, only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Webster, the noted actor-manager and author, the Hon. Harry Lawson Webster Lawson was born on December 18th 1862, in St. Pancras, and received his education from Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1884, obtaining a First Class in Modern History, and took his M.A. four years later.

By his marriage on January 2nd 1884, with Olive, the second daughter of the late General Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, the fourth baronet of the present creation, Mr. Lawson is connected with a family of very ancient lineage, whose ancestor, Hugo, having accompanied Earl Strongbow in his Invasion of Ireland at the end of the reign of King Henry II, obtained large grants of lands in that country, and in Devon. Another notable member of the same family was Henry de Bathe, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry III.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lawson one daughter, Dorothy Olive, was born on January 26th 1885. Her marriage with Captain the Hon. John Spencer Coke, of the Scots Guards, son of Thomas William, the second Earl of Leicester, still further cemented her family ties with Buckinghamshire, in that the great Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and ancestor of the Earls of Leicester, was granted the manor of Stoke Pogis by James I, and after his last public act, the drawing up of the famous Petition of Right, lived there 'among his much honoured allies and friends of Buckinghamshire,' until his death in 1634.

The issue of the above mentioned marriage is a son, Gerald Edward, born in 1907, and an infant daughter, Rosemary Olive.

Mr. Harry Lawson began his strenuous political career in 1885, when he was returned to Parliament as a member for his birthplace, West St. Pancras, which he continued to represent until 1892, when East Gloucestershire claimed his services.

A barrister-at-law, for he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1891, a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, formerly one of the most prominent members of the London County Council, and on the roll of High Sheriff for 1907, Mr. Lawson has served as a member for the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments 1889-92, the Colonial Office Committee of Emigrant Information Department since 1894, and has identified himself especially in the House with all Metropolitan interests. From 1886-1892 he was a member of the Town Holdings Committee, and from 1908-9 held the office of Mayor of Stepney.

On January 12th 1905, after one of the most fiercely contested bye-elections that London has ever known, the Hon. Harry Lawson was returned as the Liberal Unionist Member for the Mile End Division of the Tower Hamlets with a majority of seventy eight; and, after suffering defeat for the same constituency in the following year, was re-elected in both January and December 1910, the last time by the narrow majority of two votes.

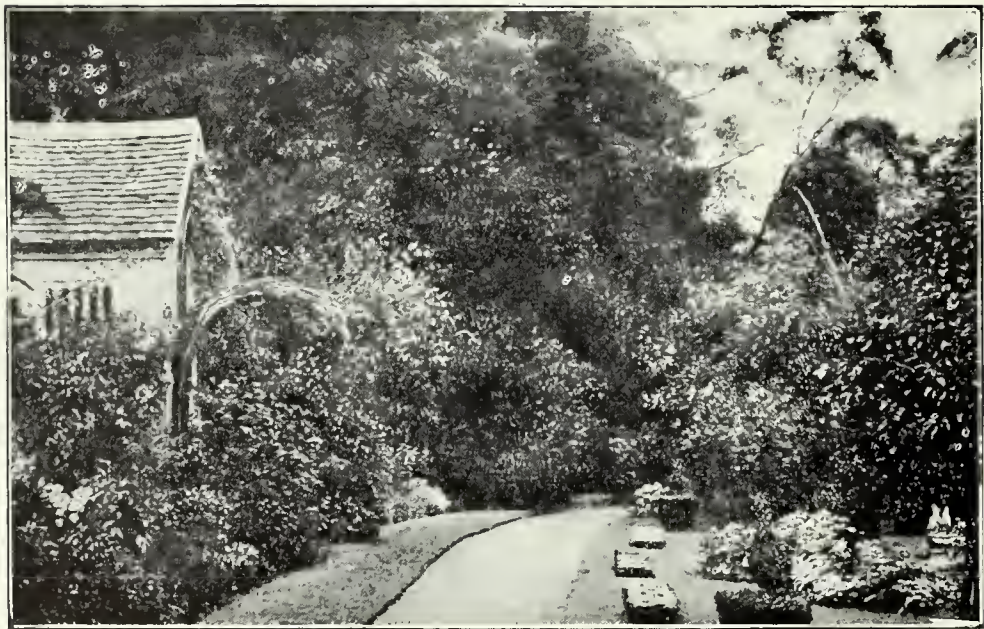
A good sportsman, with an especial leaning towards shooting, rowing and hunting, Mr. Lawson finds opportunity to enjoy these pastimes when in residence at Orkney Cottage in the picturesque neighbourhood of Taplow, whilst the Royal Bucks Hussars, in which he holds the rank of Lieut. Colonel and Hon. Colonel, claim another share of his many sided interests, and, fittingly, he has the Territorial Decoration.

As a journalist, Mr. Lawson has obtained a practical insight into colonial matters, having for some time acted as special correspondent to 'The Daily Telegraph' both in India and South Africa. He is a frequent contributor to the monthly magazines and periodicals, in 1910 was elected President of the Institute of Journalists, and is chairman of the Empire Press Union.

Mr. Lawson's town residence is 37 Grosvenor Square, W., and he is a member of the Athenaeum, Marlborough, Garrick, and Oxford and Cambridge Clubs.



Mrs Lee, of Hartwell House



The Old Dairy Border.



Sir Joshua Reynolds' Cottage (where he is supposed to have painted).

Mrs. Lee, of Hartwell House.



IN Hartwell House, Mrs. Lee, the widow of the late Colonel Edward Dyke Lee, who died in 1909, has a home abounding in fascinating historical associations.

Through the marriage of Sir Thomas Lee, Knight, of East Claydon and Moreton, with Eleanor Hampden, the eventual heiress of Michael Hampden—born 1554 and died 1633—Hartwell came into the Lee family; although they had been seated in Buckinghamshire, at Moreton, in Dinton, as early as the reign of Henry IV., and the grandson of the Sir Thomas Lee previously mentioned, Sir William Lee, the 4th baronet, effected many improvements to Hartwell, both as regards the laying out of the grounds, and the house itself, including the re-building of the east and south fronts. Sir William also re-built the parish church, which is picturesquely situated in Hartwell Park, with the assistance of his two uncles, Lord Chief Justice Sir William Lee and Sir George Lee. The last baronet of this family, Sir George Lee, Rector of Hartwell and Beachampton, was the younger son of Sir William Lee, the 4th baronet, by his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, the daughter of Simon, Earl of Harcourt, and it was during the lifetime of the Rev. Sir George Lee that Hartwell became the home of the exiled King Louis XVIII. from 1808 to 1814, innumerable alterations being made to accommodate the suites of that King and his Queen.

According to Dr. Doran :—

Hartwell was nearly two centuries old when the king took possession.....Of its four faces, directed

towards the cardinal points of the compass, one had an ancient and melancholy aspect ; the second had a grave Elizabethan (Jacobean) cheerfulness ; the third was light, airy and smiling ; the fourth had a trimmed, polished air of modernly invented comfort. The house was strong enough to resist a siege. It had, and has, its porticoes, its porches and its quaint seats.....The drawing room was of royal dimensions and beauty ; the staircases quaintly noble, with oaken rails and statues ; carved ceilings, marble mantelpieces, perplexing those who gazed on them by their abundant allegorical difficulties ; and pannelled walls, whereon the representatives of old valour and ancient loveliness kept their silent state, added to the general effect.

Finally Hartwell passed, through the female line, after the death of Sir George, the last baronet, in 1827, to Dr. Lee, and then to the late Colonel Edward Dyke Lee, the son of the Rev. James Fiott, by his marriage with Harriet Jenner, the daughter of Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart., the family having assumed the name of Lee.

The late Colonel Lee was born in 1842, received his education from Rugby and Oxford, and succeeded to the Hartwell estates in 1866. He was a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and married in 1894 Mabel Alice, the only surviving daughter of the late Edward Smalley Potter, J.P., of Fulwood, Gloucestershire, by his wife, Alice Hamilton, the daughter of the late Rev. Edward B. Creek, Vicar of Stanmore, in Hampshire.

The welfare of her tenantry is a matter of first importance to Mrs. Lee. A large portion of the debt on the village hall at the adjoining township of Stone has been cleared through her instrumentality, and her interest in practical bread making led to genuine standard bread being in existence in Buckinghamshire as far back as 1908.

In addition to Hartwell House, Mrs. Lee owns Totteridge Park, in Hertfordshire, and is the patron of one living.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, Esq., M.P.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, Esq., M.P.



THE Conservative Member for Fareham and present occupant of historic Chequers Court in Buckinghamshire, is Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee, the well-known Military Expert, and former Professor of Strategy and Tactics at the Royal Military College, Canada, who acted as Military Attaché at Washington in 1899, and after his retirement from the Army in 1900, was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1903 to 1905.

Born in 1868, the younger son of the late Rev. Melville L. Lee, of Bridport, Cheltenham and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, afforded Mr. Lee his early education, after which he joined the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1888.

Since then he has held many and varied military positions, and has a wide experience of the Far East and North America.

In 1899 he married Ruth, the daughter of the late John G. Moore, of New York, and by Buckinghamshire the names of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lee will ever be gratefully remembered for their recent purchase of some 105 acres on Combe Hill, around the County Memorial to the Men slain in the South African War, the land to be bequeathed to the National Trust, as an open space for all time.

The fine old mansion of Chequers Court has also been considerably restored by its present occupant.

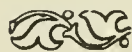
Mr. A. H. Lee is a Governor of Christ's Hospital, was a Member of the Military Education Committee of 1901-2, and two years later acted as Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee of the Humane Slaughter of Animals.

Mr. Lee's town address is 10 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W., and he is a member of the Beefsteak, Kinsmen, Carlton, United Service and Hurlingham Clubs.



Rudolph Chambers Lehmann. Esq., J.P., M.A.

Rudolph Chambers Lehmann, Esq., J.P., M.A.



BORN in 1856, Mr. Rudolph Chambers Lehmann has devoted a busy life to Journalism, Politics and the Law.

In 1901 he occupied the editorial chair in The Daily News Offices, and since 1890 has been a member of the Punch Staff. As the author of *Mr. Punch's Prize Novels*, *Anni Fugaces*, *The Sun Child*, *Memories of Half a Century*, and many other works, his name is familiar to a large circle of readers.

Mr. Lehmann was the Liberal Representative for Harborough (Leicestershire) from 1906 to 1910.

The eldest son of the late Frederick Lehmann, of 15 Berkeley Square, by his wife, Nina, the daughter of the late Dr. Robert Chambers, Mr. R. C. Lehmann graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1880, and is known in legal circles as the joint author of *Cases Overruled* from 1756-1884.

In 1901 he was Sheriff for Buckinghamshire, for which County he is also a Magistrate, and was Captain of the Leander Club from 1894 to 1895.

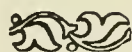
In 1898 he married Alice Marie, daughter of the late Harrison Davis, of New Hampshire, and has issue.

Mr. Lehmann's Buckinghamshire residence is Fieldhead, Bourne End, and his town address, 59 Ashley Gardens. The Bath, Sports, Reform and Athenaeum Clubs number Mr. Lehmann among their members.



Sir Herbert Samuel Leon, Bt., J.P.

Sir Herbert Samuel Leon, Bart., J.P.



ONE of the chief landowners in the neighbourhood of Bletchley and Fenny Stratford in Buckinghamshire is Sir Herbert Samuel Leon, of Bletchley Park, who for some years represented the Northern Division of the County in Parliament, in the Liberal interests, and was pricked for High Sheriff in 1909.

The long list of recent Coronation Honours contained no more popular announcement than that of the Baronetcy bestowed upon the former Member for Buckingham, for, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, an Alderman of the Buckinghamshire County Council, and a Justice of the Peace, Sir Herbert ably discharges his duties as a citizen, and is one of the best known figures in the northern portion of the County.

Born in 1850, the second son of the late George Leon, of London, Sir Herbert Samuel Leon was educated privately, and has been twice married, his first wife being Esther, the second daughter of the late Edward Henry Beddington. This lady died in 1875, the same year that his son and heir, Mr. George Edward Leon, was born.

In 1880 Sir Herbert married secondly, Fanny, the third daughter of David Hyam.

After receiving his education at Eton, Sir Herbert's eldest son, Mr. George Edward Leon, in 1899, married Mildred Ethel, the daughter of the late Lewis John Jennings, M.P.

Bletchley Park, a commodious modern red-brick mansion, is beautifully situated amid well laid out pleasure grounds, whose state of perfection bespeaks the constant care and attention bestowed upon them. These, with his customary thoughtfulness for the pleasures of others less fortunate than himself, Sir Herbert from time to time, throws open, in order that the public may participate in their enjoyment. Another feature of Bletchley Park is the unusually beautiful green houses it contains, and the approach to the house from north to south is particularly fine, between a majestic avenue of elms, whose delicate lace-like twigs in winter form beautiful patterns against a clear sky and in summer the verdant green of their leaves affords a welcome shade.

Bletchley Manor was among the many owned by Walter Giffard in the time of the Norman Kings, and later was in the possession of the De Greys of Wilton, until the beginning of the seventeenth century. The Church still contains their chapel, and a very handsome alabaster tomb in memory of Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, who was buried there, together with his son and grandson. Later, this manor passed to the celebrated antiquary, Dr. Browne Willis, who restored the Church in 1704.

But it is in connection with Fenny Stratford that Browne Willis' influence has been most felt, and it was due to his untiring efforts in the matter of collecting subscriptions that its inhabitants were at last provided with a place of worship, for their own Chapel of St. Margaret had been destroyed during the Civil Wars. The noted antiquary's personal peculiarities were many. According to contemporaries, he dressed usually with three or four coats, all much out of date, slung round him, with a leather strap to prevent them slipping off, and over these an old blue cloak, whilst his shoes

were generally so much mended that there was little of the original material to be seen.

It was in 1724 that Browne Willis laid the first stone of the new edifice on St. Martin's Day, and the building was dedicated to that saint, which says Lysons, "strongly indicated that whimsicality of disposition for which he was remarkable," the reason being that the grandfather of Browne Willis had died in St. Martin's Lane, some time back, and on St. Martin's Day.

On the completion of the building, Browne Willis hung the portrait of his grandfather in the porch with these lines beneath it :

In honour of thy memory, blessed shade,
Was the foundation of this chapel laid,
Purchased by thee, thy son, and present heir,
Owe these three manors to thy art and care :
For this may all thy race thanks ever pay,
And yearly celebrate St. Martin's Day.

And although the remains of Browne Willis have rested beneath the chancel of the Church since 1760, Fenny Stratford still continues to mark that date as a red letter day in its calendar ; there is generally divine service in the morning, a dinner in the evening, and the little "Fenny Poppers" those miniature guns that the town reckons among its most precious possessions, fire innumerable salvoes.

Another and a darker memory is Fenny Stratford's. During the time of the Plague the town suffered terribly. Inns were closed, even the road was deflected, and the market, which up to that time had been an important one, was practically ruined.

Sir Herbert Samuel Leon's town residence is 7, Cleveland Row, St. James', S.W., and he is a member of the Devonshire and Portland Clubs.

Arthur Lasenby Liberty, Esq., D.L., J.P., C.C.

Arthur Lasenby Liberty, Esq., D.L., J.P., C.C.



A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE man by birth, for he first saw the light at Chesham on August 13th 1843, Mr. Arthur Lasenby Liberty, of Lee Manor, is ever mindful of the interests of his native County amid the multifarious occupations of a busy life.

He is a member of the County Council, Chairman of the Buckinghamshire Association for the loan of Pictures to Schools, and renders further service to Buckinghamshire as a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace, whilst his interest in perhaps the most entrancing side of this fascinating County has made him Vice-President of that most admirable body, The Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, whose Records are an unique and valuable addition to the Archives. In 1899 he ably discharged the duties appertaining to the Shrievalty, and at the present time acts as Chairman to the Lee Parish Council.

That pretty, retired hamlet, Lee, nearly three miles from Great Missenden, in Eastern Bucks, which, nevertheless, possesses an attraction for the antiquarian, in the shape of the remains of

an ancient camp in Bray's Wood, has much reason to remember the name of the present occupant of Lee Manor with gratitude. For some time past, Mr. Liberty has had a scheme in hand for the improvement of the parish church of St. John the Baptist, wherein the solitary nave afforded an all too inadequate seating accommodation for the increased number of the inhabitants, and both chancel and vestry were equally insufficient in size. Just about eighteen months ago, having obtained the advice of so eminent an authority as Mr. C. H. Fellowes Prynne, F.R.I.B.A. the work was put in hand, Mr. Liberty guaranteeing the necessary funds, with the proviso that a portion was to be defrayed by voluntary subscription.

In May of the present year, the Lord Bishop of Oxford dedicated the important additions to the church, which include a baptistry and a new vestry, as well as the extension of the nave, and two new transepts, chambers being provided for both heating and gas supply purposes, for the church will require its own gas engine.

The decorative work of the interior has all been carried out in carved oak, including the chancel roof and wall panneling, choir screens and stalls. Both chancel and baptistry floors are mosaic, and the steps of white marble. Out of an estimated cost of £3,500, about £550, the amount agreed upon, has been raised by subscription, and the balance of £3,000 has been generously provided by Mr. and Mrs. Liberty.

The eldest son of the late Arthur Liberty, of Nottingham, Mr. Arthur Lasenby Liberty was educated at the University School in that town, and in 1875 married Emma Louise, the daughter of the late Henry Blackmore.

To the experience gained by his extensive travels in Eastern lands as well as his keen artistic sense must be ascribed his success as the Founder of the great Firm of Liberty and Co. Ltd.,

of which he is now Chairman. It is sufficient to say that "Liberty Style" and a "Liberty Frock" have long since acquired a *cachet* of their own, and at the same time have become synonymous with all that is really artistic and beautiful in the world of dress.

The reason of his being elected a Member of the Advisory Committee of the Royal School of Needlework is not far to seek, and among other industrial enterprises, Mr. Liberty is Director of the British Produce Association and Vice-President of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1900 the task of Juror at the Parish International Exhibition was entrusted to him, and six years later, he was elected member of the London Committee at the Exhibition at Milan.

Among other widely divergent offices, Mr. Liberty ranks as a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, a Past Master of the Glass Sellers' Company, a Member of the Organising Council of the Japan Society, and a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Japan, as well as a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and a Past President of the Sette of Odd Volumes.

The last mentioned recalls the fact that Mr. Liberty is the author of "Springtime in the Basque Mountains," and other works, and has been the recipient of the Society of Arts' Medals for papers read before their members on two occasions.

Mr. Liberty is also a Member of the Royal Institute, and in addition to an inborn love of travel, finds keen enjoyment when opportunity offers, in a day with the gun, or a few hours devoted to the more peaceful occupation of sketching.

His town address is 28 Warwick St., Regent St., W., he is one of the chief landowners in the Lee district of Buckinghamshire, and the Devonshire Club numbers Mr. Arthur Lasenby Liberty among its members.

Lieut.-Colonel William John Levi, J.P.

Lieut.-Colonel William John Levi, J.P.



ONE of the chief landowners of that quaint, old-world village, engirdling a green of twenty acres in Northern Buckinghamshire known as Woughton-on-the-Green, is Lieut.-Colonel William John Levi, of Woughton House.

Born in 1864, Colonel Levi is the son of the late Major William Levi, of Woughton, by his wife, Sarah Jane, the daughter of John Robert Mills, of York. Magdalene College, Cambridge, afforded him his education, and in 1891 he married Lilian Maud, the only daughter of the late Joseph Augustus Yorke.

Sincerely interested in the welfare of Buckinghamshire, Colonel Levi spares neither time nor trouble in the furtherance of its municipal progress, and as a Member of the County Council and an active magistrate, is a well-known and popular figure in the neighbourhood of Woughton.

In addition to this, he has given practical demonstration of his regard for things military, and his connection with the Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry, in which he holds the rank of Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel evidences the value he attaches to the Territorial Movement. In recognition of his able services, he fittingly holds the Territorial Decoration.

Woughton House is an imposing brick mansion, charmingly situated within a picturesque park of some forty three acres.

The church of St. Mary in the village, not far from Woughton House, contains a handsome memorial to the late Major William Levi, who died in 1889, the father of Colonel Levi, in the shape of a new and badly needed organ and organ chamber, which were erected by his widow, Mrs. William Levi, and her son, Lieut.-Col. Levi, at a cost of £1,250.



Richard William Selby-Lowndes, Esq ,

Richard William Selby-Lowndes, Esq.



DESCENDED from a family of high antiquity, who have been seated in Buckinghamshire since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the only son of the late Richard William Selby-Lowndes, of Elmers, near Bletchley, by his wife, Mary Susan, the daughter of the late Rev. William Fletcher, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, of Harwell, in Berkshire, the subject of the present notice was born on September 3rd, 1848, and received his education at Marlborough.

On December 18th, 1872, Mr. Selby-Lowndes married Elizabeth Frances, the daughter of the Hon. Henry Thomas Howard, the second son of Thomas, 16th Earl of Suffolk and 9th Earl of Berkshire, by whom he has, with other issue, a son and heir, Richard Cecil William, who was born in 1873, and married in 1906 Jennie, the third daughter of the late David Martin, J.P., of Leacain, in County Down. After the death of his first wife in 1898, Mr. Richard Selby-Lowndes married secondly in 1905 Gertrude, the daughter of the late Captain Arthur Nassau Bolton, of the 14th Hussars, and widow of Major Francis Studdert Evans.

Mr. Selby-Lowndes has rendered military service, and ranked formerly as a Captain of the Reserve of Officers, and Major and Hon. Lieut. Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The picturesquely gabled modern mansion, Elmers, the residence of Mr. Selby-Lowndes, is of modern date, and stands on the site of an older house, which was demolished in 1871. Some fine elm trees form a pleasing setting to the building, which is situated in the vicinity of the parish church.

Mr. Richard Selby-Lowndes holds Dungar Park, Roscrea, King's County, Ireland, as well as Elmers in Buckinghamshire, and is a member of the Wellington Club.

William Dalziel Mackenzie, Esq., D.L., J.P., M.A.

**William Dalziel Mackenzie, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
M.A.**



MUCH that is interesting, both as regards past and present events, centres round Fawley Court, the beautiful Buckinghamshire seat of Mr. William Dalziel Mackenzie, who is Lord of the Manor, and chief landowner in that district.

Situated on the borders of Oxfordshire, this large red brick and stone mansion in the Palladian style is familiar to all habitués of Henley. The famous Island, crowned with the small Grecian temple, lies hard by, in mid-stream. Fawley's well timbered park slopes down to meet the river, and the estate, on its western side, derives an additional charm from the deer park, wherein the graceful forms of the red, fallow, cheetal and Japanese deer roam at will beneath its stately trees. There too are to be seen some fine specimens of Highland cattle, for Mr. Mackenzie is a well-known breeder and exhibitor of both Highland cattle and ponies, and an Ex-President of the Highland Cattle Society.

The four-fronted house is surrounded by beautiful terraces leading to the well kept grounds and gardens and the views both of the silvery river, and the low, partly beech-clad Chilterns have their own peculiar loveliness at all seasons of the year. The chief entrance to Fawley Court is on the western side, through an Ionic colonnaded portico, overlooking the deer park. Black and white marble forms the paving of the hall, which is a noble apartment some forty-two feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and nineteen feet high, adorned by statuary and two Etruscan vases of unusual size. The saloon is of equal size. The mansion is a veritable treasurehouse of pictures, statuary, and *objets d'art*. On the principal staircase are two fine bronze figures of Moors, serving as candelabra; the fine ceiling in the saloon is generally attributed to Cipriani. In the dining room is Salter's well-known picture of the Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House, which was to have been presented to the Duke of Wellington, but death claimed that great soldier before the presentation could be effected, and the picture was thus purchased by Mr. Edward Mackenzie, the father of the present owner of Fawley Court. The staircase too, is adorned with separate portraits of the guests, while the work of such past masters of their art as Greuze, Victor Dupre, Salmon, Verbockhoeven, Rosa Bonheur, Hurlstone, Van Schendel, Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and many others, finds place on the walls of the various rooms, and the decorations of one of the state bedrooms are Persian, another Venetian.

The house itself was erected from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, by Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke's son, in the latter part of the seventeenth century (1684); and in 1883, Mr. William Dalziel Mackenzie added a large wing, comprising several additional bedrooms, a study, together with billiard and smoking rooms. It was due to this gentleman's good taste that the original Portland stone and brick of the mansion were restored, for a previous owner had thought fit to coat it with stucco.

At the time of the Conquest, the manor of Fawley, or, as it was then called, "Falelei," was held by Walter de Bolebec (Giffard), whose tenant was Herbrand de Saultchevril, or Salchevilla, believed by some to be the head of the House of Sackville, According to Lysons, the manor remained with this family until about 1400, when it passed by female heirs to the Rokes and Alfordes, through whom it came to that able lawyer, Sir James Whitlocke, who by his marriage with Elizabeth Bulstrode, became the father of the great Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke equally noted as a high state official under Cromwell, and for the unusual and impartiality accuracy of his writings.

Sir James Whitlocke died in 1632, and was buried at Fawley, where a fine canopied black marble tomb was erected to his memory, and that of his wife, by his son, Sir Bulstrode, in St. Mary's Church.

Ten years later, Fawley Court, was occupied by the King's troops under Sir John Byron, at the beginning of the Civil War. The extent of the damage they committed may best be divined from Sir Bulstrode's own account, as follows:—

Sir John Biron and his brother commanded those horse, and gave order that they should commit no insolence at my house, nor plunder my goods; but soldiers are not easily governed against their plunder, or persuaded to restrain it; for their being about 1,000 of the King's horse quartered in and about the house and none but servants there, there was no insolence or outrage usually committed by common soldiers on a reputed enemy which was omitted by these brutish fellows at my house.....They spent and consumed 100 load of corn and hay, littered their horses with sheaves of good wheat, and gave them all sorts of corn in the straw; divers writings of consequence, and books which

were left in my study, some of them they tore in pieces, others they burnt to light their tobacco, and some they carried away with them, to my extreme great loss and prejudice in wanting the writings of my estate, and losing very many excellent manuscripts of my father's and others and some of my own labours.

They broke down my park pales, killed most of my deer, though rascal and carrion, and let out all the rest only a tame young stag they carried away and presented to Prince Rupert, and my hounds, which were extraordinary good. They ate and drank up all that the house could afford; broke up all my trunks, chests, and places; and where they found linen, or any household stuff, they took it away with them, and cutting the beds let out the feathers, and took away the ticks. They likewise carried away my coach and four good horses, and all my saddle horses, and did all the mischief and spoil that malice and enmity could provoke barbarous mercenaries to commit, and so they parted.

The manor records in some way found refuge in the British Museum and by the courtesy of the authorities were restored to Fawley Court a few years ago. They date back to the reign of Edward Ist. or possibly earlier.

The House was never again occupied. Sir Bulstrode withdrew to his Wiltshire seat, where he died, and was afterwards buried at Fawley. His son it was who rebuilt the house, and sold the manor to Colonel Williams Freeman.

William III. on his progress from Torbay to London in 1688 here (Fawley Court) received deputations of the Lords and Commons and also of the Corporation of the City of London.

After continuing with the Freemans till 1853, and being

honoured at different times by visits from King George III., George IV., and later by William IV., when his personal friend, Admiral of the Fleet William Peere Williams (who took the name of his Freeman relatives on succeeding to the property) was in occupation, the grandson of the above mentioned Admiral sold Fawley in 1853 to Mr. Edward Mackenzie the father of the present owner.

Mr. William Dalziel Mackenzie was born in Renfrewshire on March 31st 1840, being the eldest son of the late Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, by his first wife, Mary, the daughter of William Dalziel of the Craigs, Dumfries-shire, and is descended from the Mackenzies of Fairburn and Muirton, in Ross-shire.

Alexander Mackenzie, the grandfather of Mr. William Dalziel Mackenzie, together with his partner David Macintosh, was one of the most noted canal engineers of his day. His eldest son, William, the elder brother of Mr. Edward Mackenzie of Fawley Court, worked under Fletcher and Telford, as a civil engineer, and later took part in most of the chief engineering feats of his time. In connection with railway work, he accepted contracts at home and abroad. Both he and his younger brother, Edward, were members of the firm of Mackenzie and Brassey, while Mr. William Mackenzie also acted as Director on several Railway Boards, and was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

The late Mr. Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, was born on May the 1st 1811, and was a Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, for which county he acted as High Sheriff in 1862, besides being a Magistrate for Oxford, Buckingham, as well as Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. Slough remembers this gentleman with gratitude, for on July 25th 1863, he made the munificent present of £14,000 to the British Orphan Asylum of that town. And his death in 1880 was a matter of much regret.

That same year, 1863, was an eventful one for Mr. William Dalziel Mackenzie, Having been educated at Harrow and

Magdalen College, Oxford, where he had graduated the previous year, and entered as a student of the Inner Temple at the age of nineteen in 1859, Mr. Mackenzie was called to the Bar in November 1863, and on the first of the following December married his first wife, Mary Anna, the eldest daughter of the late Henry Baskerville of Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire. By this lady, whose death occurred in 1900, he has two sons and four daughters, his heir being William Roderick Dalziel, who was born on September 2nd 1864, and is now a Justice of the Peace for Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and was formerly a Major in the 3rd Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders. In 1888 Mr. Roderick Mackenzie married Maud Evelyn, the eldest daughter of General Sir George Alexander Higginson, G.C.B. of Gylternscroft, Great Marlow, and to them a son William Douglas Alexander Dalzell, was born in 1889.

Politics have played a considerable part in Mr. W. D. Mackenzie's busy life. A strong Conservative, he stood for Reading in 1874, and later was candidate for Woodstock and Truro.

In 1873 he filled the office of High Sheriff for Oxford, and and is also a Justice of the Peace for Oxfordshire and Buckingham, and alderman of the Oxfordshire County Council, whilst his northern interests bring him magisterial duties in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Inverness, of which latter county he is also a Deputy Lieutenant.

From 1873 to 1884 Mr. Mackenzie was a Director of the London and North Western Railway. He served forty-one years (retiring as Hon. Lieut. Colonel) in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars Imperial Yeomary; he is now a member of the Oxfordshire Territorial Association, having previously, 1859-62, been in the Oxford University Volunteers; whilst as an author, and an extensive landowner, his publications on Agricultural Depression, and the Fiscal Question, carry the weight only accorded to first hand knowledge of the subjects.

Nor, among the many claims upon him, is Mr. Mackenzie unmindful of the pleasures of his Fawley tenantry. In that village there is a Reading and a Recreation Room, erected by him in a large measure for their benefit, an act of thoughtful kindness that has met with great appreciation on the part of its recipients.

The little flint church of St. Mary's (with Saxon tower) contains, in addition to the handsome tomb erected by Sir Bulstode Whitlocke in memory of his parents, some excellent carving on the pulpit, and elsewhere, the work of Grinling Gibbons, bought from Canons in Hertfordshire, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, where it adorned the chapel; and the Freeman and Mackenzie families have each an imposing mausoleum in its churchyard.

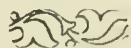
Mr. Mackenzie is the patron of three livings. In addition to Fawley Court, he is the owner of another estate at Farr, in Inverness-shire.

Circumstances have obliged him to farm on an extensive scale. Estate improvements and the ethics of planting, with other kindred agricultural problems, receive much attention from him. Deer stalking and shooting are among his favourite recreations, and to these, in former days, he added rowing.

In 1902, Mr. Mackenzie married his second wife, Mary Catherine, the second daughter of Adam S. Gladstone, and the widow of Sir Francis G. Stapleton, the 8th Bt., of his line. His town address is 91 Eaton Square, S.W., and he is a member of the Caledonian, Cavalry, Carlton and Constitutional Clubs.

Norman McCorquodale, Esq., J.P.

Norman McCorquodale, Esq., J.P.



BORN in 1863, Mr. Norman McCorquodale of Winslow Hall, in Buckinghamshire, is the third son of the late George McCorquodale, of Gadlys, Anglesey and Newton-le-Willows, by his first wife, Kate, the daughter of the late Frederick Honan, of Cork, and a descendant of the old Scottish family of McCorquodale, of Phantilans.

Harrow and Pembroke College, Oxford, afforded Mr. McCorquodale his education, and in 1897 he married Constance Helena, the daughter of the late Edmund Charles Burton, of the Lodge, Daventry, by whom he has, with other issue, a son and heir, Norman Duncan, who was born in 1898.

Winslow Hall, the seat of Mr. Norman McCorquodale, is a stately red brick mansion, believed to have been built after the design of Sir Christopher Wren, and stands in picturesque, well-planted grounds.

As a landowner, Mr. McCorquodale has always been mindful of his obligations to his County, and is an active magistrate for both Buckinghamshire and Lancaster, whilst in 1910, he ably discharged the duties in connection with the Shrievalty of the former County, as the predecessor of the present High Sheriff, Mr. William Baring Du Pre.

Another movement in which Mr. Norman McCorquodale is keenly interested is the Proposed Bishopric for Bucks, and the consequent severance of that County from the Diocese of Oxford. Like many others, Mr. McCorquodale believes that the separation would be an advantage to the County, owing to the enormous growth of the See of recent years. Moreover, it must be remembered that Berks, as well as Bucks, is included in the Oxford Diocese at the present time. The difficulties inseparable from having one Bishopric for so large and densely populated an area are sufficiently apparent, and need no further demonstration. As Mr. McCorquodale recently pointed out, it was one matter in the days of Henry VIII. when the Oxford Bishopric was formed. The Bishop was able then to exercise a pastoral care of his small flock. But, with the growth of population, and the addition of Buckinghamshire, which was transferred from the Diocese of Lincoln in 1836, Berkshire being added from Shropshire, in the following year, it is quite another matter.

The town of Winslow is situate in central Buckinghamshire, about two miles from Verney Junction, and is included in the Cottesloe Hundred. In olden days, the Mercian Kings are accredited with having had a palace there, a story that gains weight from the fact that King Offa certainly held a Court there, and is said to have planned the foundation of the great monastery of St. Albans whilst in residence at Winslow.

Mr. Norman McCorquodale is a member of Boodle's Club.

Lient-Colonel Charles Meeking, J.P., B.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Meeking, J.P., M.A.



A JUSTICE of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, and High Sheriff for the County in 1887, the present owner of Richings Park is also a Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel (retired) of the 3rd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Born in 1839, Colonel Meeking is the son of the late Charles Meeking, of Richings Park, and his wife, Charlotte Spencer, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Charles Williams, Rector of Sherrington, Bucks.

After graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1866, and three years previously married his first wife, Adelaide Caroline, the daughter of the late Christopher Tower, of Huntsmore Park and his wife, the Lady Sophia Frances Cust, the eldest daughter of John, 1st Lord Brownlow. This lady died in 1903, and in 1907, Colonel Meeking married Marie M. A. Sybille Dedons de Pierrefeu, Comtesse de Coligny, the only daughter of the late Louis D. E. Alfonse Dedons de Pierrefeu, Comte de Coligny et du Saint Empire, and has issue.

Richings Park is pleasantly situated amid extensive grounds. An older mansion of the same name was the resort of Pope and other celebrated authors of his day.

Colonel Meeking is Lord of the Rectory Manor of Iver, Buckinghamshire, and patron of two livings. His town residence is 31 Belgrave Square, W., and, as a yachtsman, the Royal Thames and Victoria, as well as the Royal Yacht Clubs, number him among their members, in addition to the Oxford and Cambridge, and Wellington Clubs.



Sydney Richardson Christie-Miller, Esq., M.A., J.P.

Sydney Richardson Christie-Miller, Esq.,
M.A., J.P.



MR. SYDNEY RICHARDSON CHRISTIE-MILLER, of Britwell Court, Buckinghamshire, Craigentenny, Midlothian, and Kircassock, in Down, is descended from Alexander Christy, of Aberdeen, who was born in Scotland in 1642, and afterwards became connected with Moyallan, in Down. The grandson of the above-mentioned Alexander, John Christy, married Mary, the daughter of William Miller, of Craigentenny, and aunt of the famous book collector, William Henry Miller, F.S.A., who was born in 1789, the only child of William Miller, of Craigentenny, and represented Newcastle-under-Lyme in Parliament in 1830, being subsequently re-elected for the same constituency the following year, and again in 1832, 1835, and 1837, elections that were invariably contested, and from which he emerged on two occasions at the head of the poll. Later, he experienced a first reverse when he stood for his old seat in 1841, and again six years afterwards he unsuccessfully contested Berwick.

But it is as the founder of the famous Britwell Court Library that Mr. William Henry Miller is best known to posterity. Possessed equally of a fine discernment, and happening at a

fortunate time, when the dispersal of Heber's and other collections caused many rare treasures to come once more into the market, Mr. Miller gathered together an absolutely unique private library, comprising fine specimens of early English and Scottish literature, no less than six works being printed by Caxton, other notable early printers being represented by the work of Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson, whilst copies in both Latin and German of De Bry's famous Collection of Voyages to the East and West Indies, rank as the finest and most complete in existence. Early English Poetry was one of Mr. Miller's specialities, and all his editions had the merit of being in extremely good condition, for he was more than fastidious in his selection of copies. "Measure Miller," as he was dubbed by his contemporaries, from his invariable habit of carrying a foot rule, wherewith to ascertain exactly the height of any particular volume that happened to appeal to his taste. It may be added that in addition to many of the greatest treasures of the Heber Collection, others from the Corser and Lang Sales were subsequently added to the library at Britwell Court.

Dying in 1848, at the age of fifty-nine, and a bachelor, Mr. Miller bequeathed this splendid collection to his cousin, Miss Marsh, from whom it passed to Samuel Christie-Miller, of Craigentenny, and Britwell House, who also represented Newcastle-under-Lyme for a period of twelve years, from 1847 to 1859, and three years later, by Royal Licence, assumed the name and arms of Miller. On his death, which occurred on April 5th, 1889, the famous library passed to his nephew, Wakefield Christie-Miller, the father of Mr. Sydney Richardson Christie-Miller, who was born on December 6th, 1835, and married on August 28th, 1872, his cousin, Mary Elizabeth, the daughter and co-heir of Jonathan Joseph Richardson, of Kircassock, the subject of the present article being the eldest son of this union.

Mr. Wakefield Christie-Miller took a keen interest in county affairs, and besides acting as Justice of the Peace for Buckingham,

Cheshire and Down, was High Sheriff for the latter County in 1898, and Lord of the Manor of Black Notley, in Essex. Mr. Wakefield Christie-Miller, like his late uncle, assumed the name and arms of Miller in 1890, and dying on February 22nd, 1898, his eldest son, Mr. Sydney Richardson Christie-Miller succeeded to the property.

Born on March 7th, 1874, Mr. Christie-Miller was educated at Rugby, and later, passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897, and four years afterwards attained his M.A. His natural inclination for the Army having led him to join the 3rd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant, the outbreak of the South African War afforded Mr. Christie-Miller an experience of active service. Needless to say, his services were willingly and gladly placed at the disposal of his country, and after a safe return, on July 14th, 1904, he married Evelyn Norah, the daughter of the late Captain Hector Stewart Vandeleur, of Kilrush and Cahiracon, in Clare County, three daughters being the issue of the union.

The Vandeleurs of Kilrush claim descent from Giles Vandeleur, who was settled in Clare County in 1660, and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Colonel John Jephson, of Mallow, M.P., by Elizabeth, the daughter of Francis, the first of that now extinct title, Viscount Shannon, and fourth son of Richard, the 1st Earl of Cork, popularly known as "The Great Earl of Cork," who gained the favour of Queen Elizabeth, and was afterwards the author of a unique autobiography, entitled, "The True Remembrancer."

Another famous scion of the Vandeleur family was General Sir John Ormesby Vandeleur, G.C.B., the son of Captain Richard Vandeleur, and grandson of John Vandeleur, of Kilrush. The crowded events of the latter part of the eighteenth century afforded him scope for the exercise of his military talents. In 1794, being then thirty-two years of age, he served under the Duke of York in

the disastrous campaign in Flanders, and that long retreat through the depth of a severe winter was also shared by Lieut.-Colonel Wellesley, afterwards the famous Iron Duke, whose military education is generally believed to have profited considerably from this terrible experience. Two years later saw Vandeleur at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1802 affairs in India justified the presence of this gallant soldier. At the battle of Laswari in 1803, he succeeded in turning the left flank of the enemy, and took two thousand prisoners, for which he received the thanks of Lord Lake.

The Peninsular War was his next opportunity. Severely wounded at the Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo on January 19th, 1812, he was nevertheless enabled to take part in the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and later, bore his full share of the battle of Waterloo. Among Captain Hector Stewart Vandeleur's most cherished possession at Kilrush House was a portrait of General Vandeleur.

Another noted member of the same family was the Right Hon. John Ormesby Vandeleur, P.C., Commissioner of the Customs for Ireland, who died in 1828.

As a Magistrate for both Buckingham and Down, of which latter County he acted as high Sheriff in 1898, on the death of his father, Mr. Christie-Miller cheerfully meets the many demands that are made upon his time. The kindly feeling that exists between landlord and tenant is well exemplified by his generous gift to Burnham in 1903, of a new Workman's Institute, Britwell itself being a liberty of Burnham, and Mr. Christie-Miller one of the chief landowners.

Britwell, or as it was formerly spelt, Brightwell Court, has another claim to fame, as the residence of Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, of astronomical renown, and the rival of the well-known Dr. Bentley whose exasperated retort that he would

“rather be roasted than Boyled,” has almost passed into a proverb. Lady Ravensworth, Lords Grenville and Boston, also Crayle Crayle were once in residence.

Mr. Christie-Miller is a member of the Junior Carlton Club.



Joseph Trueman Mills, Esq., D.L., J.P.

Joseph Trueman Mills, Esq., D.L. J.P.



STOCKGROVE, Mr. Joseph Trueman Mills' Buckinghamshire seat, is an imposing white brick modern mansion, pleasantly situated in the hilly Bedfordshire borders of the County, amid well-wooded grounds, wherein numerous plantations bespeak the forethought of a conscientious owner. Originally the site of a Roman villa, many relics of the past, including a beautiful tessalated pavement, have been found here.

Mr. J. T. Mills is the second son of the late John Remington Mills, of Tunbridge Wells, and Louisa Mathilda, the daughter of Joseph Trueman, of Walthamstow. Born in 1836, he married Eliza Anna, the daughter of James Layton, of Baldock, Herts, in 1858, and has issue, three sons and three daughters.

A Magistrate for Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Norfolk, Herts, and Leicestershire, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the last mentioned County, which he ably served as High Sheriff in 1880, Mr. Mills also renders valuable service to the public as a Director of the Great Eastern Railway Co., and the Union Assurance Co., whilst the Weymouth and Portland Railway have in him an experienced and thoroughly efficient Chairman.

Hunting and Shooting are the favourite relaxations of this well-known member of the City Club. In addition to Stockgrove, Mr. Mills owns Highfield, Husband's Bosworth, near Rugby.



Tonman Mosley, Esq., C.B., D.L., F.S.S., J.P., B.A.

**Tonman Mosley, Esq., C.B., D.L., F.S.S.,
J.P., B.A.**



THE unanimous re-election of Mr. Tonman Mosley (recently included in the list of Coronation Honours as a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath) to the Chairmanship of the Buckinghamshire County Council, after seven years' fine work in that capacity, came as a surprise to no one acquainted with the working of that important Administrative Body, and the tact, kindly feeling, and business ability, that has won for Mr. Tonman Mosley, the gratitude, as well as the respect and confidence of his colleagues.

Indeed, the leisure that the really busy man invariably contrives to command, has been largely devoted by Mr. Mosley to the interests of Buckinghamshire. As Chairman of the County of Buckingham Association of Territorial Forces, he shows himself keenly interested in this great national movement, and further watches over the interests of Bucks on the Standing Joint and many other Committees and as a Justice of the Peace for the County. He was recently made a Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, making his second appointment as D.L. as he was already a Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire.

That County, too, makes considerable claims on his time, as is only to be expected from his family history. As Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway Company, he finds very important work ready to his hands. He is also a Director of that huge waterway, the Grand Junction Canal Co., and has considerable interests in other navigations.

Born on January 16th, 1850, the second son of the late Sir Tonman Mosley, the third Baronet of the present creation, by his wife, Catherine, the daughter of the Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick, in Derbyshire, and brother of the fourth, and present baronet, Sir Oswald Mosley, of Rolleston Hall, in Staffordshire, Mr. Tonman Mosley received his education from Repton School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and having graduated as B.A., and obtained second-class honours in Moderations, and a third class in Law and History, resolved to embark on the Law as a Profession. On November 4th, 1870, Mr. Mosley, then in his twenty-first year, became a student of the Inner Temple, and four years later, on January 26th, 1874, was called to the Bar, since when he has acted as Barrister-at-Law on the Midland Circuit; and from 1897 to 1902 was Chairman of the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions.

In politics, Mr. Mosley is a Unionist Free Trader, but contested the Lichfield Division of Staffordshire in 1885 as a Liberal-Conservative.

According to the fascinating Family Memoirs of the late Sir Oswald Mosley, the second Baronet of the third creation, and Mr. Mosley's grandfather, the family name is derived from Moseley, a little hamlet some four miles from Wolverhampton, the name signifying a mossy field, and in Domesday times was rendered "Moleslei." At an early period, at any rate, prior to the end of the twelfth century, Ernald, a Saxon, held most of the land there, and in the usual way, adopted it as his name. His second

son, Oswald or Osbert, appears to have had a large family, many of whom went northward, to carve out paths for themselves in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

In the sixteenth century, Edward Mosley, an ancestor, was living at Houghend, in Lancashire. Of his three sons, the second, Sir Nicholas, was Lord Mayor of London in 1599, father of Sir Edward Mosley (Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster), and grandfather of Sir Edward Mosley, the first Baronet of the first (1640) creation, which expired in 1655, on the death of the second baronet, also Sir Edward. The eldest daughter of Sir Edward, the 1st Baronet, was Mary, who married Joseph Maynard, and by him left two daughters and co-heirs, through whom descend the Earls of Stamford and Buckinghamshire.

The third son of Sir Nicholas before mentioned, was Anthony Mosley, of Ancoats, grandfather of Nicholas Mosley, that eminent Royalist during the Civil War, and author of a philosophical treatise on the Natural and Divine Contemplation of the Passions and Faculties of the Soul of Man, a work rendered the more remarkable by reason of a modest note addressed to his readers, that runs as follows :—

“Reader, being too conscious of my own weakness, the importunity of my friends prevailed not with me to make these papers publique, till I had received encouragement from some more knowing men, who took the pains to peruse them.”

This gentleman was a Justice of the Peace, and a Borough Reeve of Manchester, besides acting as Feoffee of Chetham's Library and Hospital. His grandson was Sir Oswald Mosley, the 1st Bt. of Rolleston, the second creation, which expired with the death of the 3rd Bt., the Rev. and eccentric Sir John Mosley, who died unmarried, in 1779.

According to the account given by Sir Oswald, Sir John was

addicted to speaking his own mind, and paid little attention to the study of appearances. One good story, and there are many, may be inserted here, illustrative of the sterling worth hidden beneath a somewhat unusual manner. Sir John, on one occasion, attended a charity meeting at Stafford, and the lack of response, indicated by the subscription list, induced the following outburst :—

“I have ridden,” said he, “four and twenty miles upon one horse, to attend this meeting, with fifty pounds in my pocket, with the intention of giving it to this good cause, but when I see upon the subscription list, which has been handed round, the names of noble lords and wealthy gentlemen with such paltry sums attached to them, I fear that I should be shocking their feelings were I to carry my intention into effect ; and I am therefore constrained to replace in my pocket the greater part of it, which I shall reserve for some future occasion, when a spirit of liberality may be more prevalent among them.”

Sir John was succeeded by his cousin, John Parker Mosley, afterwards the 1st Bt. of the third creation, whose eldest son, Oswald, married on February 3rd, 1784, Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of the Rev. Thomas Tonman, Rector of Little Budworth, in Cheshire, and the only son of Roger Tonman of the Vron, in Radnorshire. Mr. Oswald Mosley died in 1789, during the lifetime of his father, and Sir John was therefore succeeded by his grandson, Sir Oswald, the author of the Memoirs before mentioned, as second Baronet of the name. This representative of the family was born on March 27th, 1785, and by his marriage with Sophia Anne, the second daughter of the late Sir Edward Every, Bt., of Egginton, had three sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, Oswald, died before his father, and Sir Tonman, the second son, formerly connected with the Inniskilling Dragoons, and father of Mr. Tonman Mosley, succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of Sir Oswald Mosley on May 24th, 1871, being then in his fifty-eighth year. On his death, which occurred on April 28th, 1890, the

title passed to his eldest son, the present Sir Oswald Mosley, brother of the subject of the present article.

In February, 1881, Mr. Tonman Mosley, married Lady Hilda Rose Montgomerie, the youngest daughter of Archibald William, the 13th Earl of Eglinton, a noble family, generally believed to have been descended from the redoubtable Roger de Mundegumbri, or Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom William I. accorded so large a part of Shropshire. Having acquired lands in Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, the Montgomeries helped to make history in both England and Scotland on many occasions. John Montgomery, of Eaglesham, was present at the famous battle of Chevy Chase, and had the good fortune to capture Sir Henry Percy. As a result, the unfortunate Hotspur is stated to have been constrained to build the Castle of Polnoon in Eagleham, as the price of his ransom, although, according to the Ballad of the Battle of Otterbourne, an exchange of prisoners was effected :—

Then was ther a Scottyshe prisoner tayne,
Syr Hugh Mongomery was hys name,
For soth as I yow saye,
He borrowed the Percy home agayne.

The explanation, as the Cotton M.S. has it, is that “Syr Hewe Mongomery takyn prisoner, was delyvered for the restorynge of Perssy.” This Sir Hugh is generally supposed to have been a son of John Montgomery, the capturer of Percy.

Hugh Montgomery, 3rd Earl of Eglintoun, fought for Queen Mary of Scots at Langside; the seventh Earl, also Hugh, for King Charles at Marston Moor, prior to succeeding to the title, on which occasion he was opposed to his own father, the sixth Earl popularly known as “Greysteel,” on account of his fearlessness. The Earldom of Winton is now united to that of Eglinton, and the place of the Setons in Scottish History is synonomous with much of its tragedy and romance, including the story of the reign of the unhappy Queen Mary.

Mr. Tonman Mosley has been associated for a long time with the great Friendly Societies, and served the office of Provincial Grand Master for the Burton-on-Trent District of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows. At a recent dinner at Burton-on-Trent, over which he presided, he was presented with the Centenary Medal of that Unity.

Such leisure as remains to him after the discharge of his many duties, Mr. Tonman Mosley devotes to farming in the neighbourhood of his beautiful Buckinghamshire home at Bangors Park, on Iwer Heath, in the south-east of the County, and to shooting and fishing in Scotland.

Mr. Tonman Mosley is a member of the Oxford and Cambridge Club and the British Empire Club, and a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem.

His son and heir is Mr. Nicholas Mosley, a Lieutenant in the North Staffordshire regiment, who was born on July 28th, 1882.



Francis Joseph Scott-Murray, Esq.

Francis Joseph Scott-Murray, Esq.



DESCENDED from a branch of the old Murray family of Philiphaugh; the present Lord of Hambleden Manor, Mr. Francis Joseph Scott-Murray is the second son of the late Charles Aloysius Scott-Murray, J.P., of Danesfield, and his wife, Emily Blanche, the daughter of Matthew S. Higgins.

Born in 1875, Mr. Francis Scott-Murray was educated at the Oratory School, Edgebaston, and in 1907 married Jane Seymour Mary, the second daughter of the late Augustus Henry de Trafford, of Haselour Hall, in Staffordshire.

Hambleden Manor House, Mr. Scott-Murray's seat, was built by Scrope, Earl of Sunderland early in the seventeenth century, and derives interest from having afforded a refuge to the harassed King Charles I., in 1646, after his escape from Oxford.

Hambleden, too, was the birthplace of that gallent leader of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, the late Lieut.-General James Thomas Brudenell, 7th Earl of Cardigan, and of St. Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

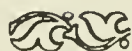
The grandfather of Mr. Scott-Murray, the late Mr. Charles Robert Scott Scott-Murray, was the founder of the Catholic Church of St. Peter's, Marlow, wherein is a canopied tomb to this family, the vault itself being in the adjoining churchyard. The church was opened in 1845.

Mr. Francis Scott-Murray has rendered military service, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.



The Right Hon. The Earl of Oakney, J.P.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Orkney, J.P.



A GOOD sportsman, and one of the best known judges of hunters and polo ponies is Lord Orkney, Edmund Walter Fitzmaurice, Viscount Kirkwall and Baron Dechmont, who succeeded his uncle, George William, as the 7th Earl in 1889.

Born in 1867, his lordship is the second, but eldest surviving son of the late Hon Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice by his wife, Jane, the daughter of George Bradley Roose, of Bryntirion, and grandson of the 5th Earl of Orkney.

Descended from that famous soldier, Lord George Hamilton, 1st Earl of Orkney, and 5th son of Lord William Douglas, the family name changed to O'Bryen, when Anne, the eldest daughter of the 1st Earl became Countess of Orkney, for she had previously married William O'Bryen, the 4th Earl of Inchiquin, and, failing male issue, the Orkney title descends in the female line.

The granddaughter of Countess Anne, Mary O'Bryen, Countess of Orkney, and grandmother of the 5th Earl, married the Hon. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, of Llewenny Hall, hence her descendants' present patronymic.

Cheltenham afforded his lordship his education. On July 18th, 1892, he married Miss Connie Gilchrist, who wears her title with the same fascinating grace with which she carried off all honours a short time since in the world of Burlesque. Of this marriage a daughter, the Lady Mary Constance Hamilton Fitz-Maurice was born on February 26th, 1903, who is thus the heir-presumptive.

A Magistrate for Buckingham, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, his lordship's residence is The Tythe House, Stewkley, in Buckinghamshire, and he has an Irish seat at Glanmore, Templemore.

Lord Orkney owns some 11,000 acres, and is a member of the Badmington, White's, Pratt's, Carlton, and Kildare Street Clubs.



Major Charles Henry Dayrell Palmer



Dorney Court (South Front and Church Tower).

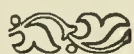


Dorney Court (South Front).



Sir William Garrard's tomb at Dorney Church (in the Palmer mortuary chapel).

Major Charles Henry Dayrell Palmer.



THE present representative of the ancient family of Palmer at Dorney Court is Major Charles Henry Dayrell Palmer, the only son of the late Charles James Palmer of Dorney Court, by his wife, Katherine Millicent, the daughter of the late Peter Hood, M.D., of Windmill Hills. in Durham.

Major Palmer was born in 1872, and married in 1900, Wenna, the daughter of the late Brigade Surgeon Major Richard William Davies, by his wife, (now Lady Jenner) Flora Alice, the eldest daughter of the late Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bt., and has, with other issue, a son, Philip Dayrell Davies, who was born in 1902.

Of Dorney in the Hundred and Deanery of Burnham, Major Palmer, of the 3rd Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, is lord of the manor and chief landowner, the Dorney Court Estate having been in the possession of the Palmer family since 1611, when Martha, the daughter of Sir William Garrard, or Gerard, of Dorney, brought it in marriage to her husband, Sir James, (the third son of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham in Kent,) who was knighted by King Charles I. and held the offices of Gentlemen Usher of the Privy Chamber and Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter.

After the death of his first wife, Sir James Palmer married Catherine, the daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Powis, and widow of Sir Robert Vaughan, by whom he had a son, Roger afterwards Earl of Castlemaine.

Throughout the Civil War, Sir James faithfully followed the fortunes of King Charles I. with the loyalty that has characterised his race, and dying in 1657, was buried at Dorney.

Sir James Palmer's son, by his first wife, and successor to the Dorney estate, was Colonel Philip Palmer, a gallant Royalist, who was honoured with a knighthood soon after the Restoration by Charles II. who appointed him to the office of Cupbearer. This gentleman also died at Dorney in 1683.

Meantime, his half-brother, Roger, by the second marriage of Sir James Palmer, had married Barbara, the only daughter and heiress of William Villiers, the second Viscount Grandison, by whom he had a daughter, the Lady Anne Palmer, afterwards the wife of Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex.

And that brilliant beauty, Lady Castlemaine was by Charles II. subsequently created Duchess of Cleveland.

Roger, Earl of Castlemaine, acted as Ambassador to Constantinople, and was sent by James II. as Ambassador Extraordinary to Rome, the object of his mission being the reconciliation of the King's dominions with the Holy See.

Devotedly the Palmers served the Stuarts, and the result was the curtailment of their estates, until in process of time, Dorney alone remained to them.

With the death of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bt., of Wingham, in 1725, the title passed to Charles Palmer, of Dorney, whose great-grandson, Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, died without issue in 1838, when the baronetcy became extinct.

Within the ancient mansion of Dorney Court is a tablet in the fine old hall setting forth the Palmers' claim to be one of the oldest of the Sussex families prior to the conquest, and enumerating their various alliances with noble and gentle families from 1307 to 1670, including those of Lords Sands, Audley, Powis and Grandison, and the heiresses of the families of Sedinghouse, Stopham, Bilton, Clement, Wesse, Audley, Verney, Villiers, Sherley and Ferrers. The record continues:—"Besides, by Clement, they quarter the coat of Tewder Mawr, Prince of South Wales in the time of William Rufus. The chief Houses of this Family were Angmering and Parham in Sussex, Wingham in Kent, and Dorney in Bucks. There have been also of it since the time aforesaid 13 knights, 3 successive baronets (creation of James I.) 1 Earl, 1 Countesse."

The armorial bearings of the family occupy two sides of the hall, beginning with Ralph Palmer of Stenning, who was living in the reigns of the first and second Edwards, and so on till 1672. An exquisite Book of Family Pedigrees, together with a short account of the families with whom they have intermarried, has long been among the most treasured possessions of the Palmers, and was drawn up, illuminated and emblazoned at the Heralds' Office, at the instigation of the Lady Anne Palmer, the total cost amounting to some thousand pounds. The last baronet, Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, the sixteenth in succession from Ralph Palmer, of Stenning, carefully continued the history of the family descents until his own time. Among the other interesting portraits contained in the Book of Pedigrees are those of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine and his wife, by Fraithorne, the Court Minature painter in the time of Charles II., together with a picture of the Lady Anne Palmer, and many of her predecessors. The house is also rich in portraits of famous ancestors.

Other interesting features of the hall at Dorney Court are its antique Gothic roof, some circular paintings on glass, representing the legends of various saints, and opposite the entrance is a small

picture of a man's head in a square frame, generally supposed to represent an unfortunate member of the family who became implicated in the plots woven around the person of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey, and suffered the extreme penalty accordingly.

There are also two views of the great quadrangle formed by the ancient Mansion of Dorney Court, eloquent of the reduction in size to which the house has since been subjected. The hall, too, contains a musicians' gallery at one end, and at one time a huge bust of John of Gaunt, from whom a portion of the family claim descent, occupied the post of honour over the great chimney piece.

A pediment of four successive gables adorns the western front of the house, which is situated within picturesque, well wooded grounds.

The church of St. James' at Dorney contains a monument to Sir William Garrard, knight, who died November 17th 1607, and the registers date from 1558.

Major Palmer is the patron of one living.



Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-Duncombe, Bt., B.A.

Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort- Duncombe, Bt. B.A.



THE present, and third baronet of his line, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-Duncombe, lord of the manors of Great Brickhill, Bletchley and Fenny Stratford, is the only son of the late Sir Philip Henry Pauncefort-Duncombe, the 2nd Bt., by his wife, Flora, the fourth daughter of Sir Alexander Matheson, the 1st Bt., of Lochalsh, Ross-shire, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, on August 26th 1895, when in his tenth year.

Great Brickhall Manor house, the seat of Sir Everard Pauncefort- Duncombe, is a stately mansion, composed of stuccoed brick, pleasantly situated within an extensive Park and pleasure grounds, the latter being most tastefully and quaintly laid out, and adorned with a great variety of choice flowers and shrubs. Among the many interesting features are the conservatories, which are especially fine, and the neighbouring sandhills, which happen to be at a considerable elevation, have been most picturesquely planted, whilst within Great Brickhill Woods both the Huckleberry and the sweet Lily of the Valley are to be found.

Formerly Coprolite Pits were worked in this vicinity, but better supplies of this peculiar fossil having been discovered on the Continent, they were abandoned about 1879, after having been worked by a Wolverhampton Firm at a considerable profit for over fourteen years.

Within the Parish Church at Great Brickhill are memorials of the Duncombe, Barton and Pauncefort families. The fine East Window representing the life of Christ, in stained glass, was erected in memory of the first baronet and his wife, as is shown by the inscription on the brass below it :—

To the glory of God, and in loving memory of
Sophia Caroline Pauncefort-Duncombe, who died
December 30th 1889, and of Philip Pauncefort-
Duncombe, who died June 13th 1890. This window is
erected by their children.

The West Window too is in memory of the above lady “the beloved wife of Sir P. Pauncefort-Duncombe.” The unusually large chancel was rebuilt at the beginning of the seventeenth century by members of the Duncombe family, and the Elementary School at Water Eaton, now a hamlet of Bletchley, was erected in 1878, by the generosity of Sir Philip Duncombe Pauncefort-Duncombe, the 1st Bt., for the accommodation of about sixty children.

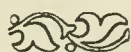
The present baronet was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1907, and the following year his interest in the Territorial Movement led him to accept a lieutenancy in the Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry.

There is no heir to the baronetcy. Sir Everard Pauncefort-Duncombe is the patron of one living, and from 1908-1909 held the appointment of Attachè at His Majesty's Embassy at Madrid.

Sir Everard Pauncefort-Duncombe is a member of the Junior Carlton Club.

John William Garrett-Pegge, Esq., J.P.,

John William Garrett-Pegge, Esq., J.P.



THE only son of the late Rev. George Ward Pegge, of Melbourne in Derbyshire, by his wife, Mary, the daughter and co-heiress of the late John Garrett, of Chesham, on his father's side Mr. Garret-Pegge is descended from a younger branch of the Derbyshire Pegges of Shirley, while the records of the Garrett family in his possession reveal an unbroken descent of no less than fourteen generations, their ancestor, John Nevill, or Newell, having been seated in Buckinghamshire, at Hudnall, on the eastern borders of the County as far back as the latter part or the fifteenth century. For more than three hundred years this estate continued in the family, after which they removed to Chesham. The name of Garrett was first adopted by them about 1550, and in 1700 they totally discarded the older patronymic of Nevill.

Born on July 23rd, 1853, at the age of nineteen Mr. Garrett-Pegge married Elizabeth Knowles, the daughter of William Andrews of Chesham on April 30th 1873, his heir being his eldest surviving son, Wilfred George, who was born in 1880. After graduating as a Bachelor of Arts in 1903, Mr. Wilfrid George Garrett-Pegge was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1904, and three years later took his M.A. Both father and son are on the Commission of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, and reside at the family seat, Chesham House, Chesham Bois.

Two other sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Garrett-Pegge; their firstborn, John Oswald, died an infant, and the third, Robert Owen, came into the world on August 16th, 1882.

Chesham Bois, of which Mr. Garrett-Pegge is lord of the Manor and Chief landowner, lies about two miles from Chesham on the dividing ridge of land between the valleys of the Chess and Misbourne, in one of the prettily wooded districts abounding in the hilly portions of the County, that afford an almost continuous succession of charming landscapes. In the time of King John, a family named De Bosco, or De Bois, were in possession of the manor, and in the reign of Henry VII., it was carried by Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Sir John Chesham, to her husband, Sir Thomas Cheyne, from which Messrs. Lysons presume the Cheshams to have inherited the property from the De Bois in the female line, an inference further strengthened by the name itself. The manor continued with the Cheynes until 1728, when on the death of William Cheyne, Lord (Viscount) Newhaven, without male issue, it passed to John, Earl Gower, by whom it was sold in 1735 to the Duke of Bedford.

As one of the chief landowners in Chesham, and closely connected therewith by family ties, Mr. Garrett-Pegge is keenly interested in parochial archives, and published in 1904 a most painstakingly edited Transcript of the 1st Volume of the Parish Registers, from 1538 to 1636, together with introductory notes, appendices and, last, but by no means least, a comprehensive index. Among many other interesting data in his introductory article, the writer emphasises the fact that the parish of Chesham, or Great Chesham, as it is sometimes called, in contra-distinction to Chesham Bois, ranked formerly among the largest in England, and accounts for the somewhat surprising density of its population by a reference to the local industries, viz, cloth, woodenware, leather, leather-goods and lace, and the presence of the Chess as a motive power for the mills in the vicinity.

Mr. Garrett-Pegge is a Unionist in political opinions, and a member of the Junior Constitutional Club.

The Hon. Mrs. A. Douglas-Pennant

The Hon. Mrs. Archibald Douglas-Pennant.



LILLINGSTONE House, Lillingstone Dayrell, is at present the residence of Harriet Ella, the second daughter of the late Robert Francis, 2nd Lord Gifford, and widow of the late Hon. Archibald Charles Henry Douglas-Pennant, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, the younger brother of George Sholto Gordon, 2nd Baron Penrhyn, and uncle of the present Lord Penrhyn.

To the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel, who died in 1884, and Mrs. Douglas-Pennant, five sons and two daughters were born, their eldest son and heir being Frank, formerly a Major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has been twice married, and has issue.

Lillingstone house is adorned with a four pillared portico, and stands within a small, but pretty park.

Sir Berkeley Pigott, J.P.

Sir Berkeley Pigott, Bt.



BY the sudden and deeply regretted death of the late Sir Charles Robert Pigott, following an attack of inflammation of the lungs this Spring, the baronetcy devolved upon his grandson, now Sir Berkeley Pigott, the only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Berkeley Pigott, C.B., D.S.O., of the 21st Hussars, by his wife, Fanny Ada, the daughter of the Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott, Vicar of Bemerton, the present, and fourth holder of the title having been born on May 21st 1894.

Wexham Park, near Slough, Sir Berkeley's Buckinghamshire seat, is pleasantly situated within some seventy acres of park land, the architecture of the mansion being Elizabethan.

The baronetcy in this old established family dates from 1808, when the title was conferred upon Sir George Pigott, great-grandfather of Sir Berkeley, and his grandson, the late Sir Charles Robert Pigott, a fine sportsman, a soldier, who was wounded in the Crimean War, and one of the best known judges of horses at

the Dublin, Bath and many other Shows, was twice married, his first wife, who died in 1873, being Mary Louisa, daughter of Captain C. Hallowell Carew, and the second Lady Pigott, who survives him, is Margaret Mary Pole, the widow of Captain J. Chidley Coote, and daughter of Sydney Cosby, of Strabally Hall, Queen's County, Ireland.



Vice-Admiral William Harvey Pigott, J.P.

Vice-Admiral William Harvey Pigott, J.P.



SINCE the year 1503, a branch of the old Pigott family has been seated at Doddershall. The first of the line to acquire the property was Thomas Pigott, Sergeant-at-law, the son of Robert Pigott by his wife, Margaret, sole heiress of John Giffard (who also brought the manor and Rangership of Whaddon into her husband's family), and grandson of Richard Pigott, who, as steward of the Duke of York's manors this side Trent, was the first of his family to settle in Buckinghamshire, his ancestors having been seated in Yorkshire soon after the Conquest. The Sergeant was twice married, and Doddershall passed to the children of his second wife, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heir of John Iwardby, or Eureby, of Quainton. Their son, Thomas Pigott, of Doddershall, served as High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire in 1552, and again seven years later, and in turn, his son and grandson mindful of their obligation to their county, held the same office. Another noted descendant of this branch of the family was Sir Christopher Pigott, who was knighted by King James I., and elected a knight of the shire for Buckinghamshire. His rash attack on the Scottish nation in Parliament, which he classed with "murderers and thieves," who "had not suffered above two Kings

to die in their beds these two hundred years," could not be expected to meet with the approval of the then occupant of the English Throne. Sir Christopher was dismissed forthwith from his parliamentary office, and for a time confined to the Tower, whence he was released by vote of the House, on pleading grave ill health. His eldest son, Sir Richard was also knighted, and a monument to his memory was erected after his death in 1685 in the Church of St. Mary and Holy Cross at Quainton. On the death of his wife, in 1688, the property passed to a nephew, Thomas Pigott, who died without issue in 1704, and thus ended the line of the Doddershall Pigotts of Whaddon. The estate then reverted to John Pigott of Chetwynd, in Shropshire (a descendant of Howell Pigott, lord of Willaston, by a Welsh heiress) the second husband of Christabella, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Bt., of Castlethorpe, and widow of John Knapp, who afterwards became the wife of Richard, the 6th Viscount Saye and Sele. Famed for her beauty, wit and vivacity, this lady is said to have made it a boast that love was the motive of her first marriage, desire for wealth that of her second, whilst the honour attached to an ancient title induced her to enter upon her third contract. At the time of her death, Lady Saye and Sele was generally reputed to be one hundred years old, although it is impossible to prove this statement, as the actual register of her birth does not exist. Ten years previously, which would thus make her ninety years of age, she was still able to participate in her favourite amusement of dancing, with much of her former grace.

From the death of John Pigott in 1751, the Viscountess retained Doddershall, until her death in 1789, when it returned to the Pigotts, William, the eldest son of the Rev. William Pigott, Rector of Edgmond and Chetwynd in Shropshire (the fourth son of Robert Pigott, of Chetwynd) succeeding to Doddershall in that year. This gentleman was High Sheriff for Buckingham in 1792, and his son, Lieut. Colonel William Pigott of Doddershall, who

was born in October, 1773, by his marriage with Anne, the daughter of the Rev. William King, Rector of Mallow, in Cork County, became the grandfather of the present representative of the family. Colonel Pigott served his county both as a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant, and was for some time in command of the third Regiment of the Local Militia. On his death on June 2nd, 1838, Doddershall passed to his eldest son, George Grenville Wandesford Pigott, father of Admiral Pigott, and sometime member of Parliament for St. Mawes, also a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Bucks, as well as a Colonel in the Royal Bucks Militia. By his second marriage with Charlotte, the youngest daughter of William Lloyd, of Aston Hall, Salop, Colonel Pigott united his own with another family of very high antiquity, the issue being, with one daughter, an only son, William Harvey Pigott, now of Doddershall, who was born in 1848, and succeeded to the property on the death of Colonel George Grenville Wandesford Pigott, on January 4th, 1865.

Entering the Navy in December 1861, William Harvey Pigott, became successively Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant. He has seen active service, and on July 11th, 1882, took part in the Bombardment of Alexandria, during which, at considerable personal risk, the young sailor gallantly mounted a damaged lighthouse, and rekindled the lamp, after which he found a descent by the same way that he had come to be an impossibility, and was perforce compelled to remain where he was until a rescue could be effected. For this service he was promoted Commander, and at the close of the war received the Alexandria Clasp, Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Bronze Star. His Captaincy followed on the last day of 1889. Thence on, the years passed in steady, unremitting work on his country's behalf, until 1903 saw him on the Retired List as Captain, and on 6th August of that same year, a Retired Rear Admiral, his last appointment, that of Retired Vice-Admiral being dated 16th February, 1907.

In 1886, Admiral Pigott, married his cousin, Edith, the third daughter of the late Richard Thomas Lloyd of Aston Hall, Shropshire, by whom he has two daughters; and on October 18th, 1910 the elder, Editha Ivy, became the wife of Captain Gordon Hargreaves Brown, of the Coldstream Guards, the eldest son and heir of Sir Alexander Hargreaves Brown, Bart., of Broome Hall, Holmwood.

After having appertained in the reign of Edward I. to a family of the same name, Doddershall appears to have passed to the Craufords, according to Lysons, although Willis and Lipscombe incline to the view that the Craufords themselves assumed the name of Doddershall in the ordinary way by reason of length of residence. In any case, in 1479, Richard Craufurd conveyed all his rights to John le Knight and Robert Moore, through whom the estate passed to Sergeant Thomas Pigott at the beginning of the sixteenth century as previously stated.

Standing within a beautiful park, Doddershall House to-day presents a fine specimen of the Domestic Gothic style. After the death of the Viscountess Saye and Sele in 1789, such extensive alterations were made, that little of the original exterior is left, save some of the old wood and plaster work, a low porch, and a huge stack of chimneys. Within, the fine old fireplaces, and much of the massive furniture, together with some rare oak carving, remain. Many of the pictures have been destroyed unfortunately, but among the portraits is one supposed to be Thomas Pigott, who was in residence at Doddershall during the reign of James I., whilst another is believed to be a youthful presentation of the famous Viscountess Saye and Sele. For many years some diamond written complimentary verses to her ladyship, the work of the poet, Pope, were to be seen on one of the windows. An apartment, termed the "Brown Hall" is composed almost entirely of oak, and possesses an abnormal fireplace. Another relic of the past is to be seen in the huge winecellars, whose gigantic keys recall the lavish

hospitality of former days. At the same time that these alterations were carried into effect, the deer park was converted into pasture and arable land, and the keeper's lodge was also demolished.

The parish of Quainton, near Aylesbury, in which Doddershall is situated boasts of the remains of the only market cross-the steps and only part of the column are left-that is now to be found in Buckinghamshire. Among the local charities is one producing some £366 per annum, the bequest of Christabella, Lady Saye and Sele, for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys belonging to the parishes of Quainton and Grendon Underwood, and for matters educational. Thomas Pigott, of Doddershall also granted in 1704, by deed, a further sum of £300 to be applied to the same purposes.

Quainton gains further distinction through having been the birthplace of that great Buckinghamshire historian, Lipscombe, and among many other interesting monuments in its parish church is one to Dr. Richard Brett, the learned Orientalist, and one of the forty seven Translators of the Bible in 1604, who was Rector there from 1595 until his death in 1637.

Admiral Pigott is a Magistrate for Buckinghamshire, one of the chief landowners in the neighbourhood of Doddershall, and the patron of one living.



William Baring Du Pre, Esq., J.P.

William Baring Du Pre, Esq., J.P.



WHEN His Majesty, King George V. ratified the appointment of Mr. Du Pre, as Sheriff for Buckinghamshire for the current year, by the time-honoured custom of making a prick on the list, opposite his name, with a silver bodkin, the County gained the services of an able officer, whose family has long been connected with the political and municipal fortunes of Bucks, and who, one and all, have had the fortunes of the Shire sincerely at heart.

The shrievalty of Buckingham, too, in the time of Charles I. was the cause of an important alteration in the form of the Sheriff's oath, which, having become virtually obsolete in the passage of years, at that time practically required these officers to put down the established religion of the Country, a fact that appears to have escaped notice, until, matters becoming strained between King Charles I. and his Parliament, the former hit upon the device of "pricking" the most recalcitrant members of the House of Commons for Sheriffs in their respective counties, in order to prevent their occupying seats in the house, and accordingly allotted Sir Edward Coke to Buckinghamshire. The great lawyer's indignation knew

no bounds, and was unintentionally put to a useful purpose. He it was who, having drawn up his celebrated "Exceptions against the Sheriff's Oath," was responsible for the removal of the article, commencing:— "That you shall do all your pain and diligence to destroy and make to cease all manner of heresies, commonly called Lollaries, within your pailliwick," etc. The amendment effected, the oath was nevertheless administered to the angry Sir Edward.

Mr. William Baring Du Pre is the eldest son of the late James Du Pre, and Selina, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Stokoe. Born on April 5th 1875, he succeeded his great uncle, Mr. Caledon George Du Pre, of Wilton Park, eleven years later, and gained his education at Winchester.

Mr. Du Pre has rendered military service, and, formerly a subaltern in the King's Royal Rifles, and the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, obtained an insight into practical warfare during the late hostilities in South Africa. After a safe return, on November 18th 1903, he married Youri Wynyard, the only daughter of Captain Henry Townley Wright, of the Royal Navy, and a son and heir, James Wynyard was born to him in 1905.

Mr. Du Pre is descended from Josias Du Pre, of Wilton Park, Governor of Madras, who died in 1780, having married in 1766 Rebecca Alexander, the sister of the first Earl of Caledon, by whom he had a son, James Du Pre, great grandfather of Mr. Du Pre, and the first of that family to act as Sheriff for Buckinghamshire, besides representing Galton, Aylesbury and Chichester in Parliament for some time, in the Tory interests. This representative of the family is best remembered by the famous Aylesbury Election of 1802, when his aversion to the systematic bribery then universal, nearly cost him his seat. "Benevolences" had come to be looked upon as practical rights by the electors, as every representative in the House well knew, and Mr. Du Pre's attitude towards them was considered incomprehensible. For some time

matters remained at a deadlock, but, finally, he yielded in some measure to their importunities, and was forthwith returned. It was about the time of the Aylesbury Election that Mr. Du Pre purchased the Quarrendon property. His death occurred on June 13th 1876, at the ripe age of ninety two. By his wife, Madeleine, the daughter of Sir William Maxwell, 4th Bt., of Monreith, he had two sons, the elder, Mr. Caledon George Du Pre, (great uncle of the present representative of the family,) was born on March 28th 1803, and represented Buckinghamshire for thirty five years in Parliament, being a co-representative of the county with Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, and a strong Conservative. Formerly connected with the First Life Guards, a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Buckingham, this gentleman was associated with the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society for many years. Widely known, and deeply respected, his shrewd common sense, and genuine ability were sadly missed in the County on his death, in 1886, at the age of eighty four.

Like his father, Mr. Caledon George Du Pre, married into the Maxwell family, his wife being Louisa Cornwallis, the fourth daughter of Sir William Maxwell, the 5th Bt. of his line, and his five sons having all died without issue, the property thus reverted to the younger branch of the family.

The younger son of Mr. James Du Pre, and brother of Mr. Caledon Du Pre, was the Rev. William Maxwell Du Pre, of Brighton, and Vicar of Wooburn, grandfather of the present representative of the family, who married Emily, the third daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, the 2nd Bt. of that name, and grandfather of the first Earl of Northbrook.

Mr. William Baring Du Pre is a Magistrate for Buckinghamshire, an honorary lieutenant in the Army, and is Major Commanding the Leicestershire Royal Horse Artillery (Territorial Force).

He contested the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire in the Conservative inteaeat at the General Election of 1906.

Mr, Du Pre's property at Wilton Park, foimerly occupied by the late Sir John Aird, Bt., is a commanding mansion, well situated in an extensive and well timbered park of some three hundred and fifty acres, Taplow House, Taplow, in the picturesque vicinity of Maidenhead being Mr. Du Pre's present residence.

The Carlton and United Service Clubs number Mr. William Baring Du Pre among their members.



Charles Matthew Prior, Esq., J.P.

Charles Matthew Prior, Esq., J.P.



BORN in 1861, Mr. Charles Matthew Prior, of Adstock Manor, who was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, B.A., 1882, is a Magistrate for Buckinghamshire, and Lord of the Manor of Adstock, and the eldest son of the late Major General Henry Prior, by his wife the late Emily Anne, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Rogers Baylay, M.A., Rector of Kirkby-on-Bain, Lincolnshire, and Anne, daughter of Sir James Lake, 4th Baronet.

By his marriage in 1885 with Mary Alice, the third daughter of the late Captain Edward Algernon Blackett, R.N., of Wylam Oakwood, Mr. Prior has connected his family with that of the old-established Blacketts, of Wylam, whose 1st Baronet, Sir William amassed a considerable fortune from his mines and collieries in the seventeenth century; whilst the son, grandson and great-grandson of Sir William's elder brother, Christopher, a Royalist officer, and the direct ancestor of the late Captain Blackett, each named John, filled the office of High Sheriff for Northumberland in 1692, 1714 and 1738 respectively.

Among the former owners of Adstock, which has changed hands several times in the course of past centuries, the picturesque figure of William Peverill, the natural son of William the Conqueror, stands out preeminent. According to the Domesday Record:—

Ambrose holds of William (Pevrel) Edestocha (Adstock). It is assessed at 10 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. On the demesne are 3 ; and 5 villeins with 2 bordars and 3 ploughs and there could be a fourth. Meadow is there (sufficient) for 7 plough (teams). In all it is and was worth 100 shillings. In the time of King Edward 8 pounds. This manor, Gethe, wife of Earl Ralf held, and could sell.

Of William's mother little is known, but she is supposed to have been a daughter of one, Ingelbric, the founder of the Collegiate Church of St. Martins-le-Grand, London. It was William Peverell's son, or grandson, generally known as William Peverell the younger, who was in command of part of Stephen's army at the fierce struggle at Northallerton, against David of Scotland, commonly known as the Battle of the Standard, in 1138, and three years later, still fighting on behalf of the King, he was taken prisoner by Queen Maud's forces at Lincoln. Her Majesty further gave his castle to William Pagerell, and on the accession of Henry II., this King gave Peverell's lands to Ranulf, Earl of Chester. In the meantime, Peverell, at liberty once more, naturally resented this disposal of his property, Ranulf died suddenly, according to report, by poison, administered by the disinherited owner. Although Peverell's guilt is extremely questionable, circumstantial evidence was strong against him, and he prudently disappeared from history, having probably taken refuge in some monastery. At all events he was not heard of more. Thereupon, the King gave his lands to William Avenell, and after passing to the Vernon and Basset families, the estate was presumably divided, one half by marriage coming to the Fortescues. Sir Francis Fortescue disposed of some of the land at the beginning of the seventeenth century, but retained the manor, which was conveyed to Thomas Egerton, rector of Adstock, by his son. It is noteworthy that in the old stone Church of St. Cecilia in this parish, there is a

monument to three rectors of the above name, all members of the same family, who occupied this living for some one hundred and thirty-three years in all, from 1587 to 1720; whilst another monument, erected in memory of the Rev. Alexander Burrell, M.A., who died in 1771, after having held the living for no less than fifty years speaks well for the mutual attachment that appeared to subsist between pastor and flock in this parish.

Later Adstock manor was sold to the Verney family, and at a subsequent date, was in the hands of Lord Fermanagh.

St. Cecilia's Church contains, in additions to the monuments above-mentioned, some fine carving over the chancel arch, and an interesting stone font, in the perpendicular style, whose octagonal basin is ornamented with a rose in each panel, whilst the remains of an ancient rood screen have been skilfully worked into the pulpit structure. The building was restored in 1875, and five years later, a clock was added to the tower. Without, in front of the Porch, is an ancient sun-dial, bearing the date, 1581.

Mr. Prior's son and heir is Algernon Edward Blackett, who was born in 1887.



Sir John William Ramsden, Bt., D.L., J.P., M.A.

Sir John William Ramsden, Bt., D.C.
JP., M.A.



ALTHOUGH his connection with Buckinghamshire only dates from the latter part of the Nineteenth Century, Sir John William Ramsden, 5th Bt. of his line, is descended from an ancient and well-known North Country family, of sixteenth century origin, whose ancestor was Robert Ramsden, of Longley Hall, in Yorkshire. His great-grandson, Sir John Ramsden, knight, of Byrom and Longley Hall, distinguished himself during the Civil War of Charles I's reign, as a devoted Royalist, and his first marriage in 1624 with Margaret, the daughter of Sir Peter Frecheville, and sister of John, Lord Frecheville, the first and last peer of his line, was one of the many alliances this family have made with other illustrious houses. The baronetcy dates from 1689, its first holder being the grandson of the above mentioned Sir John, who bore the same name. The first baronet's seven sons, all died unmarried, with the exception of the eldest, who succeeded his father in the title, as Sir William Ramsden, the 2nd Bt. This representative of the family married into another very ancient north country family, the Lowthers, who are known to have been seated at Lowther Hall from a very remote date, his wife being Elizabeth, the second daughter of John Lowther, the first Viscount Lonsdale, and ancestor of the present Earl.

The eldest son of the marriage, Sir John Ramsden, succeeded his father as third baronet, and the fourth son, Robert, with his younger brother, Frecheville, having adopted a military career, took part in the War of the Austrian Succession. sustained their share in the victory of Dettingen over the French in 1743, and the "half-won victory" as it has been called, of Fontenoy, two years later. After serving with Prince Ferdinand in Germany, Frecheville Ramsden was appointed Equerry to King George II. and Lieutenant Governor of the important border town of Carlisle.

The fourth baronet, also Sir John, son of the third of that name, and grandfather of the present representative of the family, was born in 1755, acted as High Sheriff for Yorkshire in 1797, and married the Hon. Louisa Susan Ingram-Shepherd, the youngest daughter and co-heir of Charles, the tenth Viscount Irvine, a title since extinct. His eldest son, John Charles Ramsden, of Buckden and Newby Park, Yorkshire, the father of Sir John William Ramsden, by his wife, Isabella, the youngest daughter of Thomas, the first Lord Dundas, died three years before his father, and on the death of the fourth baronet on July 15th 1839, he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John William Ramsden, the second, and only surviving son of the above mentioned Mr. John Charles Ramsden.

Born at Newby Park, in Yorkshire, on September 14th 1831, Sir John William Ramsden owes his education to Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Master of Arts in 1852, and on August 2nd 1865 married the Lady Helen Guendolen, the youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Adolphus, the 12th Duke of Somerset, and through this lady, who died on August 14th last, the Buckinghamshire property of Bulstrode Park came into the Ramsden family. A son and heir, John Frecheville Ramsden, now of Turweston Manor, was born on the marriage on January 7th 1877. Joan, the daughter of Geoffrey Fowell Buxton, of

Dunston Hall became the wife of Mr. John F. Ramsden in 1901, and a son and heir was born to them the following year, John St. Maur.

The owner of some 150,000 acres, Sir John Ramsden is the possessor of four country seats, Byrom, near Ferrybridge, Longley Hall in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, and Ardverikie, Kingussie, in Scotland, in addition to Bulstrode Park in Buckinghamshire. As a Deputy Lieutenant for Inverness, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, a Justice of the Peace for the latter division of the county, and High Sheriff for Yorkshire in 1868, Sir John has ever been mindful of the claims these widely apart counties make upon him, and in 1897 was on the roll of High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire. Always keenly interested in the West Riding Field Artillery, Sir John has held the rank of Honorary Colonel in the first Brigade since 1862, and is the recipient of the Territorial Decoration.

But it is in the field of politics that Sir John Ramsden has gained the greatest distinction. As early as 1853, when but twenty two years of age, he represented Taunton in the Liberal interests, a seat he continued to hold for the next four years, and having acted as Under Secretary for War from 1857-58, also represented Hythe in Parliament until 1859, when he sat for the West Riding of Yorkshire until 1865, and some fifteen years later, from 1880-1885 was returned for the Eastern Division of the West Riding, having, in the meantime represented Monmouth from 1868 to 1874, a length of Parliamentary Service that extends over a period of thirty three years, when the Osgoldcross Division, which he represented from 1885 to 1886 is included.

According to some authorities, the present pile of red brick, modern buildings in the Old English Domestic Style that forms the picturesque residence in Bulstrode Park, represents the fourth mansion to stand on the same site. Well wooded uplands make a

pleasing framework. The gardens contain some fine cedars, as well as specimens of handsome tulip trees, and deciduous cypresses, whilst the kitchen garden has a three mile extent of wall fruit. The park is graced by stately oaks, beneath which roam a fine herd of deer. Of the park itself, Sir Bernard Burke says :—"It was a park in the Saxon era ; the same park now ; aye, and one of the most beautiful in the Kingdom."

Within the park is the much discussed entrenchment, or camp, which is supposed to have been a fortification made, according to some authorities, to resist the Danes, who, in the beginning of the eleventh century, had England practically at their mercy. But popular tradition prefers a more picturesque explanation, dating from the days of the Norman Conquest, when William I granted the Bulstrode estate to one of his Norman followers. Its Saxon owner, Shobbington by name, naturally met this affront by armed resistance, and threw up the entrenchment to resist the Norman intruder. It is said that the latter, with a thousand regular troops, was utterly routed by the Saxons, who, mounted on bulls, made a surprise sortie on their camp by night.

The daring of the attack pleased the fierce Norman King, who invited Shobbington to Court. Thither he rode, accompanied by his seven sons, on bulls, and on his promise to prove a faithful and loyal subject, provided he were allowed to enjoy his ancestors' estate, the King granted his request, and the family thenceforward took the significant name of *Bulstrode*.

Later, the manor was in the possession of the Abbey of Burnham, and after passing to William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, was transferred to the Abbey of Bisham until the Reformation, when the Bulstrodes regained their ancestral inheritance. Under the Stuart Kings they played their part in history, one of their members, Sir Richard Bulstrode, an author of note, an able lawyer, as well as a gallant soldier, and a true friend

to the Stuarts, set out, when well nigh eighty years of age, with the exiled King James II for France, where he died at the Court of St. Germain's at the advanced age of one hundred and one.

At a later date, the notorious Judge Jeffreys purchased the manor from Sir Roger Hill, sometime member of Parliament for Wendover, but the mansion he built there in 1686 was burnt, by what the witty Horace Walpole termed a "very judicious fire," after which he removed to the Grange at Chalfont St. Peter. It was Charles Dine, Jeffrey's son-in-law, who sold the property to William Bentinck, the first Earl of Portland, who made it the home of his later years. Thereafter Bulstrode became a centre in the social world. Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, the second Duchess of Portland, the foundress of the famous museum at Bulstrode, and owner of the Portland Vase, entertained on a lavish scale, and Royalty frequently came over from Windsor to be her guests. Under the third Duke, Bulstrode ranked as a political mansion for the Rockingham Whigs, and members of the Coalition Ministry, of 1783, wherein Fox and North were the guiding spirits, with the Duke of Portland for figurehead; and later, for the Tories, when the Duke again became Prime Minister.

About 1814 Bulstrode was sold to Edward Adolphus, the 11th Duke of Somerset, and subsequently leased for a considerable term of years to the Misses Reid, who built the Church of St. James', Gerrard's Cross, in memory of their brother, Major General Reid, M.P. for Windsor. In 1885, on the death of Edward Adolphus, 12th Duke of Somerset, and father of the late Lady Helen Ramsden, Bulstrode passed to its present owner.

Sir John Ramsden is one of the chief landowners in the beautiful Gerrard's Cross district in South Buckinghamshire, and he is a member of the Travellers', Brooks and Athenaeum Clubs.

John Frecheville Ramsden, Esq., D.L.

John Frecheville Ramsden, Esq., D.L.



ONE of the chief landowners in the picturesque Turweston district of North West Buckinghamshire, where the River Ouse forms the borderline between that County and Northamptonshire, is Mr. John Frecheville Ramsden, the only son and heir of Sir John William Ramsden, of Bulstrode Park, near Gerrard's Cross, the fifth baronet of his line, and the owner of extensive estates in Yorkshire and Inverness.

Mr. John Frecheville Ramsden was born on January 7th 1877, and received his education from Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. His second name recalls the marriage of an ancestor, Sir John Ramsden, knight, with Margaret, the daughter of Sir Peter Frecheville, in 1624, and sister of that representative of a very ancient family, John, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Frecheville, or Frescheville, in 1664, as a mark of appreciation of his loyalty to the Royalist cause, although the title expired with his death in 1682. The great grandfather of Lord Frecheville was knighted by Edward VI for gallant conduct on the field of Musselburgh, when Protector Somerset led an army against the Scots, to bring about the marriage of the Boy King of England with Princess Mary by force. Another famous scion of this line was

Ankere de Frescheville, who took part in the Baron's War, and was taken prisoner at Northampton, after which his lands were seized by the Crown, and conferred for a time on the great Brian de Brompton.

On May 15th 1901, Mr. John Ramsden married Joan, the daughter of Geoffrey Fowell Buxton, of Dunston Hall, an ancient family of Essex origin, and has issue, two sons, John St. Maur, who was born on April 26th 1902, Geoffrey William, born August 28th 1904, and a daughter, Mary Joyce.

Mr. Ramsden is a Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire, and the patron of one living.



Abraham John Robarts, Esq., D.L., J.P., B.A.

**Abraham John Robarts, Esq., D.L.,
J.P., B.A.**



TILE HOUSE, Lillingstone Dayrell, the seat of Mr. Abraham John Robarts, is so called from a tile factory that occupied its site over three hundred years ago. A good specimen of the late Tudor style of architecture, it is surrounded by well-wooded grounds.

Born in 1838, the son of the late Abraham George Robarts, and Elizabeth Sarah, the daughter of the late Colonel John Henry Smyth, M.P., of Heath Hall, Yorkshire, Mr. Robarts was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1859. Ten years later, when Sheriff for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Robarts married the Hon. Edith, youngest daughter of Percy, 8th Viscount Barrington, and has, with other issue, a son and heir, John, who was born in 1872.

Mr. Robarts is a partner in the well-known Banking Firm of Robarts Lubbock and Co., a Deputy Lieutenant and a Magistrate for Buckinghamshire, and was formerly a Captain in the Bucks Yeomanry.

In 1868, the ancient Church of St. Nicholas, rich in memorials of the old Dayrell family, was restored, with the addition of an organ chamber, vestry and north aisle, at the expense of Mr. Robarts.

The town residence of Mr. Robarts is 29, Hill Street, W. He is lord of the manor of Lillingstone Dayrell and one of the chief landowners in that district.



James Shaw Robinson, Esq.

James Shaw Robinson, Esq.



THE greater part of the existing picturesque old mansion of La Vache, now the seat of Mr. James Shaw Robinson, belongs to the thirteenth century. Tradition accounts for its appellation by according the property the honour of having served King John as a dairy farm.

Later, it was with a family of the same name, of whom Sir Phillip de la Vache, a Lollardist Knight of the Garter, who died in 1407, was the proud possessor of no less than three dozen silver dishes, among them being the gifts of royal ladies, and all duly marked with a cow's hoof, his family crest.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was with the Fleetwoods, until 1661, when, on the attainder of Colonel George Fleetwood, it returned to the Crown.

Within its extensive park, is a venerable oak, whose long life is said to have reached a thousand years. And the woods in the vicinity of La Vache are dreams of country loveliness, wherein a riot of primroses and bluebells gives place to the reign of sweet scented honeysuckle and wild rose, amid backgrounds of stately foxgloves and graceful bracken.

Sir Philip Frederick Rose, Bt., D.L., J.P.

Sir Phillip Frederick Rose, Bt., D.L., J.P.



DESCENDED from a very old Oxfordshire family, long seated at Thame, Sir Philip Frederick Rose, of Rayners, Penn, the second baronet of his line, is the eldest son of the late Sir Philip Rose, High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire in 1878, Treasurer of the County Court and a Knight Commander of the Medjidie, by his wife, Margaretta, the daughter of Robert Ranking.

Educated at Harrow, the present baronet chose the Law as a profession, and after gaining invaluable experience as Junior Partner in that old established firm of Parliamentary Solicitors, Baxter, Rose and Norton, acted as legal adviser to the Brighton Railway until his retirement from practice, when he was succeeded by his eldest son by his wife, Rosa Anne, the daughter of the late Rev. William Wollaston Pym, M.A., Mr. Phillip Vivian Rose.

Sir Philip Rose has rendered valuable service as Director of many public Companies. He is a Magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, served as High Sheriff in 1898, and gives much attention to motoring, farming and all country pursuits.

Picturesque Rayners, his Buckinghamshire seat, derives additional interest from the frequent visits of the late Earl Beaconsfield, whose friendship with the first baronet explains the granite obelisk marking the journey of Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria to the Earl's grave in 1881, when she used the same private route traversed by the late statesman on his last visit to Windsor Castle.

Sir Philip Rose is a member of the Junior Carlton Club.



*The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery and Midlothian, K.C., K.T.,
P.C., LL.D., F.R.S., F.B.A., F.S.A., J.P.*

**The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery and
Midlothian K.G., K.C., P.C., LL.D., F.R.S., F.B.A.,
F.S.A., J.P.**



AMONG the list of Coronation Honours an Earldom of the United Kingdom by style and title of Earl of Midlothian was conferred recently upon Lord Rosebery, who has taken his seat in the House of Lords hitherto as Baron Rosebery, of Rosebery, Edinburgh, in the United Kingdom, for his title of Earl of Rosebery is Scottish only.

Sir Archibald Philip Primrose, the 5th Earl of Rosebery and 1st Earl of Midlothian ranks also as Viscount Rosebery and Viscount Inverkeithing, and Baron Primrose and Dalmeny in Scotland, the oldest of his titles being that of Baronet of Nova Scotia, which was bestowed in 1651 on his distinguished ancestor, that faithful royalist, Sir Archibald Primrose, Clerk to the Privy Council of Charles I, whose father, James Primrose, a noted lawyer, held the like office under James I, for upwards of forty years. And, after the Restoration, Sir Archibald was made a lord of the Session and given the honorary title of Lord Carrington.

The family surname is taken from the lands of Primrose in Fifeshire, and the great-grandfather of Sir Archibald Primrose,

the 1st Bt., Duncan Primrose, was seated at Culross in Perthshire in the reign of Queen Mary.

Born on May 7th 1847, Lord Rosebery, to give him his more familiar title, is the elder son of Archibald, Lord Dalmeny, who died in 1851, by his wife, the Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina, the only daughter of Philip Henry, 4th Earl Stanhope. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, afforded his lordship his education, and in 1868, he succeeded his grandfather, Archibald John, 4th Earl of Rosebery.

His lordship has filled many high offices in the service of the State, including those of Under Secretary of the Home Department from 1881 to 1883, and Lord Privy Seal and Chief Commissioner of Works in 1885. Ten years later saw him Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Lord President of the Council, having previously held office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1886, and again from 1892 to 1894.

By his marriage on March 20th 1878 with Hannah, the only daughter of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, of Mentmore, in Buckinghamshire, Lord Rosebery has, with two daughters, two sons, the elder, his heir, Albert Edward Mayer Archibald, Lord Dalmeny, sat for Edinburghshire in Parliament from 1906 to 1910, and married Dorothy Alice Margaret Augusta, the daughter of Lord Henry George Grosvenor, a son being born to Lord and Lady Dalmeny last year.

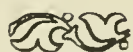
The second son, the Hon. Neil Primrose has also adopted a political career, and was returned as Liberal Member for Wisbech at the recent election.

The death of Lady Rosebery occurred in 1890.

His lordship's town residence is 38 Berkeley Square, W. The Durdans, near Epsom and Dalmeny Park near Edinburgh are others of his well-known seats, in addition to Mentmore.

Miss Alice Charlotte de Rothschild

Miss Alice Charlotte De Rothschild.



THE lady of Waddesdon Manor and chief landowner of that district is Miss Alice de Rothschild, the sister of the late Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, and daughter of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Frankfort.

Built in 1880 by the late Baron Ferdinand, Waddesdon Manor House, from the vantage ground of its extensive park, watches over the fortunes of the village.

Yonder lies the picturesque Five Arrows Hotel, rebuilt by the late Baron Ferdinand, in the old English Domestic Style. Its dining room easily accommodates one hundred persons, and it boasts the unusual additions, for a village, of both concert and audit rooms. To the same beneficent donor the Club and Reading Room erected in 1883 must be attributed, with which is associated a Cricket Club, whereof Miss de Rothschild is a generous supporter.

Eythorpe hamlet, in this parish derives interest from the pavilion erected by Miss Alice de Rothschild in 1883, and as the site of that lady's discovery of the stone coffin of its fifteenth

century lord, Sir Roger Dynham, whose remains now rest, reinterred, in Waddesdon Churchyard, by the order of the present lady of the manor.

Miss Alice de Rothschild's town residence is 142 Piccadilly, W., and she is the owner of the beautiful Villa Victoria at Grasse in Southern France.



Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, Esq., M.P., J.P.

Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, Esq., M.P., J.P.



IN January, 1910, by an overwhelming majority of not less than 1,483, the present Liberal Unionist Member for Aylesbury was returned at the penultimate election, a fact that, doubtless contributed materially to his subsequent unopposed return, as the result of the recent appeal to the country, this seat having been held by the Rothschild family since 1865, just seven years after Baron Lionel, Mr. de Rothschild's grandfather, made his celebrated entry into the House of Commons. Aylesbury was represented by Lord Rothschild himself for the first twenty years of this time, and the late Baron Ferdinand, the husband of Baron Lionel's daughter, Evelina, held it from that date, until his death at the end of 1898, when the Hon. Lionel Walter, Lord Rothschild's son and heir, was returned, unopposed, and continued to represent Mid-Bucks, until last year, when health considerations led to his cousin, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's taking his place.

An enthusiastic advocate of Tariff Reform, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild is the eldest son of the popular Mr. Leopold de Rothschild (third son of the late Baron Lionel) by his marriage with Marie, the daughter of the late Achille Perugia, of Trieste.

Born on January 25th, 1882, the Member for Mid-Bucks received his education at Cambridge, and later, joined the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, in which he holds the rank of Captain. In 1903, he, and his second cousin, Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's eldest son, held their coming of age celebrations jointly, there being but a fortnight's difference in their tale of years, and Lord Rosebery's magnificent property at Mentmore lies close to the Rothschild Buckinghamshire estates.

Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's recent maiden effort in the House, dealt with that most up-to-date topic, aeroplanes, and the question of surveying and map-drawing therefrom, which elicited the somewhat surprising information that none of the naval officers now undergoing instruction in aeroplane manipulation, had any experience of map drawing from balloons, a very necessary accomplishment that appears to be only possessed by two members of the airship department; and in view of the valuable information it would be the part of the aeroplanist to collect, in the event of war, it would seem Mr. de Rothschild's question came at an apposite time for this deficiency to be remedied, in order to render aeroplanes of practical utility, should the necessity arise.

Mr. Lionel de Rothschild is making himself well known to Buckinghamshire audiences, for the evenings that his Parliamentary duties leave him free, he devotes to visiting his constituents and holding political meetings at the various centres. His enthusiasm, direct method of speaking, and clear reasoning should carry him far.

Mr. de Rothschild is a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, and his town address is 32, Parkside, Knightsbridge, W.

Sir Samuel Edward Scott, Bt., M.P., D.L.

Sir Samuel Edward Scott, Bt., M.P., D.L.



SINCE 1898 the Conservative Member for West Marylebone, and returned at the last election by an overwhelming majority of 2,003, Sir Samuel Edward Scott is also a partner in the well-known banking firm of Sir Samuel Scott and Co.

Born in 1873, the elder son of the late Sir Edward Henry Scott, the 5th baronet, and Emilie, his wife, the daughter of Lieut.-Col. Henry Packe, of Twyford Hall, Norfolk, the present baronet succeeded his father in his tenth year. From Eton he passed to Sandhurst, joined the Royal Horse Guards as a Lieutenant from 1894 to 1896, and later, had an experience of active service with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa.

By his marriage with the Lady Sophie Beatrix Mary Cadogan, the daughter of the present Earl Cadogan, Sir Samuel has had an infant son, who died in 1902.

Descended in the fourth degree from the first baronet, Sir Claude Scott, of Lychet Minster and banking fame, Sir Samuel Scott owns some 60,000 acres. In addition to stately Westbury Manor on the Northamptonshire borders, which he rebuilt in 1903, he has another seat at Amhuinnsuidh, North Harris, and his town address is 38, South Street, Mayfair, W.

Sir Samuel Scott is a Major of the West Kent Yeomanry, a Deputy Lieutenant for Inverness, and a member of the Jockey, Turf, Marborough, White's, Carlton and Royal Yacht Squadron Clubs.



Alfred Walter Sykes, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.Sc.



Moat House, Langley.
(The property of Sir Robert Harvey, occupied by Dr. Sikes).

**Alfred Walter Sikes, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.,
M.R.C.P., D.Sc.**



DR. SIKES, of Moat House, Langley, in south eastern Buckinghamshire, and 24 Weymouth Street, W., was born in Ireland in 1869, at Ballycogley Castle, in Wexford, and is the son of Richard Cherry Sikes.

The author of *The Principles and Treatment of Gout, The Treatment of Gouty and Rheumatic Neuritis, Some Remarks on the Pathology of, and Diet in Gout*, and other valuable works dealing with the same subject, received his education from private sources, and studied at St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, as well as at Marburg University in Germany.

During his career at St. Thomas' he was awarded the Entrance Scholarship and later, the Tite and Peacock Scholarships. Other honours followed, in the shape of the Treasurer's Gold Medal, the Mead Medal in Medicine, and Bristow Medal, and he holds the Gold Medal for both his Intermediate and M.B. degree.

Dr. Sikes has held many hospital appointments and is a Fellow and member of numerous Medical Societies.

In 1902 he married Mary Maitland, daughter of Thomas Townshend Somerville, of Christiania.



The Hon. William Frederick Danvers Smith, D.L., J.P., B.A.

The Hon. William Frederick Danvers Smith, D.L., J.P. B.A.



BORN in 1868, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith is the only son of the late Right Hon. William Henry Smith, P.C., M.P., and Emily, now 1st Viscountess Hambleden, who was raised to the Peerage in November, 1891, the month following her husband's death.

Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1891, Mr. Smith married four years later the Lady Esther Caroline Georgiana Gore, the 3rd daughter of the 5th Earl of Arran, and a son and heir, William Henry, was born in 1903.

From 1991 to 1910 Mr. Smith sat for the Strand, in the Conservative interests. He is a partner in the well-known firm of W. H. Smith and Sons, and a Major in the 1st Royal Devonshire Yeomanry.

Greenlands, Mr. Smith's Buckinghamshire seat, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, stately cedars and an exceptionally fine Wellingtonia lend an additional charm to the grounds. The flower gardens are extensive and well arranged.

Hambleton owes its Elementary Schools to the generosity of Mr. Smith, who not only rebuilt them, but also erected the Home of Rest for Aged Persons, in memory of his father, and to commemorate the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, whilst the late Right Hon. gentleman was the donor of the Working Men's Institute in the village.

A member of the Travellers', Carlton and Wellington Clubs, Mr. W. F. D. Smith's town residence is 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and in Devonshire he has another seat at The Manor House, North Bovey.



Harold William Swithinbank, Esq., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., J.P.

Harold William Swithinbank, Esq., F.R.S.E.,
F.R.G.S., J.P.



BORN in 1858, the subject of the present sketch is the son of the late George Edwin Swithinbank, LL.D., F.S.A., and formerly a Lieutenant and subsequently an Adjutant of the 11th Hussars, in addition to being connected with the Middlesex Yeomanry and Reserve of Officers, in which he held the rank of Captain.

In 1887, however, a serious spinal injury cut short a promising military career, and since that time, the owner of Denham Court has devoted his energies to scientific research, for which purpose he has fitted up laboratories at his Buckinghamshire seat, and the Royal Society and other scientific bodies have published the results of his painstaking researches from time to time.

Mr. Swithinbank is also the author of a valuable work on "*The Bacteriology of Milk*," and as Governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and a Vice-President of the Royal Veterinary College continues to further the interests of his country

in these directions. Another subject which has long occupied his attention is that terrible scourge of the White Races, Consumption, as it is commonly called, and the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis gladly avails itself of Mr. Swithinbank's services as a Member of its Council.

Nor do his scientific interests render him unmindful of his duties as a citizen. Mr. Swithinbank was a member of the first Buckinghamshire County Council, acted as High Sheriff for his shire in 1891, and is a Justice of the Peace for Bucks.

By his marriage in 1883 with Amy, the second daughter of James Crossley Eno, of Woodhall, Dulwich, he has, with two daughters, a son, Crossley, now a Lieutenant on the Emergency List of the Royal Navy.

Recently, in the glorious summer days of the July following the Coronation, the marriage of Miss Isobel Swithinbank with Mr. R. Stafford Cripps, the son of Sir Alfred Cripps, was celebrated at Denham; an event that derived additional interest from the union it betokened of two well-known Buckinghamshire families.

Memories of its former owners, the Bowyers, still cling to the red brick, picturesque old mansion of Denham Court, and among the treasures of the house are three panel pictures, representing traditional incidents in the flight of Charles II., and his concealment by Margaret Weld, Lady Bowyer, the wife of Sir William Bowyer, the first baronet of his line, in one of which the unfortunate King is shown concealed among the rushes of the moat, whilst the humble position of scullion in Denham Kitchen serves as a cloak to his identity in another, and in the third, a turkey, bleeding from the head, hung above the King's hiding place, explains the failure of the bloodhound employed to track down the royal fugitive. Originally there was a fourth picture, in the shape of an excellent portrait of the devoted Lady Bowyer herself, but this has disappeared, unfortunately.

To the great-grandson of the first baronet, also Sir William Bowyer, Denham owes its village school. The gardens at Denham Court today answer Dryden's description of them as "one of the most delicious spots in England," and the approach to the house through an avenue of sweet-scented limes is particularly fine.

Mr. Swithinbank is one of the chief landowners of the district, a Fellow of both the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Royal Automobile, Wellington, Naval and Military, and Cavalry Clubs.



Pembroke Scott Stephens, Esq., K.C., J.P.

Pembroke Scott Stephens, Esq.,
K.C., J.P.



THE eldest son of the late Edward Bell Stephens, of Harcourt Lodge, Dublin, by his wife, Jessy, the daughter of the late Captain William Scott, of Dublin, and grandson of Edward Stephens, Mr. Pembroke Scott Stephens, after enjoying the advantage of a Continental as well as a Home education, entered Lincoln's Inn, as a student, in 1859, at the age of twenty five, and three years later, was called to the Bar. He took silk in 1882, and was benched in 1884.

As the joint author of *Practice also Reports of the Court of Referees on Locus Standi*, Mr. Scott Stephens is well-known to his profession.

Formerly Foreign Correspondent to The Times, his practice at the present time is chiefly connected with the Parliamentary Bar. And, in other directions, he renders valuable service to the Royal Botanic Society as Vice-President.

By his marriage in 1898 with Pauline, the eldest daughter of the late Walter M. Townsend, of Crawley Hall, Durham, and Montreal, he has issue, one son and three daughters.

Missenden House, near Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, and 30 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., are his Country and Town residences, and the Carlton and Kildare Street Clubs number Mr. Scott Stephens among their members.



The Right Hon. The Earl Temple, J.P., B.A.

**The Right Hon.
The Earl Temple, J.P., B.A.**



THE past history of Wotton connects Earl Temple closely with Buckinghamshire, although he is not at present a resident in the County; for, since the days of Henry I., Wotton Underwood has been with the Grenville family, and on the death of the third and last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in 1889, the Earldom of Temple passed to his nephew, the late William Stephen Gore-Langton, who subsequently assumed the additional name of Temple.

By his marriage with Helen Mabel, daughter of Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bt., the fourth Earl had, with other issue, a son and heir, Algernon William Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, who succeeded him, as fifth and present Earl, in 1902.

Born in 1871, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, his lordship was formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and a Captain and Hon. Major of the 3rd Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry.

His lordship is unmarried, and his heir presumptive is therefore his brother, the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore Langton.

Well situated within an extensive park, wherein a lake of over two hundred acres adds considerably to the charm of its surroundings, the red brick mansion, Wotton House, is approached through a lofty avenue of stately elms, over a mile in length.

Earl Temple is sole landowner and lord of the manor of Wotton Underwood. Near Bath he owns another charming seat at Newton Park, and his town residence is Chandos House, Cavendish Square, W.

His lordship is a Justice of the Peace for Somerset, and a member of St. James', Arthur's and the Bachelors' Clubs.

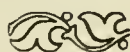


John Hicks Tempest, Esq , J.P.



Bradenham Manor, Bucks.

John Hicks Tempest, Esq., J.P.



ONE of the most fascinating histories unfolded by the story of Buckingham is that of Bradenham House, formerly the seat of the famous Windsor family, and at the present time in the possession of Mr. John Hicks Tempest, a house that has acquired an additional claim to fame through having been the residence of Isaac Disraeli, the father of Earl Beaconsfield, and the celebrated author of that most entertaining work, "The Curiosities of Literature," from 1829 until his death in 1848, at the age of eighty-two.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the King himself held Bradenham, and it was held of him by free socage.

"Suarting and Herding," says the Domesday Book, "hold Bradenham of the King and are taxed for two hides of land. There is land for two ploughs, and there are two, with two villeins. It was always valued at 20 shillings. Two brothers, vassals of King Edward, held it, and could sell it."

In the thirteenth century it was in the possession of the Warwick family, being held successively by the Countess of Warwick in 1230, and her son, Thomas, Earl of Warwick, after

which it was given to Ela, the daughter of William Longepée, Earl of Salisbury, as a portion of her dowry. Keen sympathy with the difficulties that beset the struggling, and too often impecunious student, induced this lady to take the practical step of setting up a chest at Oxford, containing one hundred and twenty marks, destined for the use of poor scholars, who, on giving an adequate security, were permitted to borrow from the funds, without any additional charges in the way of interest and the like, being made.

Shortly after this, Robert de Bradenham made his appearance, and in 1296 Simon de Bradenham acted as High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire. Thence the Manor passed to the Falwesleys and the Wiltshires, who, early in the fifteenth century, sold the estate to John Botiler, a wealthy London clothier. He, however, was not destined to enjoy his newly-acquired property long, for on the death of his wife, he was glad to sell it to John Scott, who retained the Manor until 1500, and then disposed of it to that representative of an old Norman family, who had gained their name by reason of having held the office of Warden of Windsor Castle, Sir Andrew Windsor. The War with France in the earlier part of Henry VIII.'s reign took Sir Andrew from his Buckinghamshire home, the Siege of Terouenne and the Battle of Spurs in 1513 formed part of his foreign experiences, and later, when peace was once more restored, Sir Andrew was summoned to Parliament as the first Lord Windsor of Bradenham, and the office of Keeper of the King's Wardrobe was entrusted to his care. It was William, the 2nd Lord Windsor, and Sheriff for the County in 1538, who built Bradenham House, also a Chapel attached to the chancel of the Church, in 1542. Dying in 1558, his Lordship was buried there with elaborate ceremony.

In 1566, Bradenham, then the seat of Edward, the 3rd Lord Windsor, and son of the 2nd Lord of that name, had the honour

of entertaining Queen Elizabeth, an event that in itself, entailed a considerable outlay. On his death, in Germany, at Spa, following the fashion of his time, this representative of the family sent his heart to Bradenham, and in St. Botolph's Church, within a large vault beneath the north aisle, may be seen a niche, whereon rests an oval leaden vase, bearing the following inscription :—

Here lies the heart of Edward, Lord Windsor, who died at Spa,
Jany. 24, 1574.

By a bequest, this Lord Windsor also provided for an alms-house, or hospital, to be founded at Bradenham for the reception of six poor men, but in some way this appears to have been rendered null and void, for no such building was ever erected. Another descendant of this family, Thomas, Lord Windsor, was Rear Admiral of the Fleet despatched at the end of James I.'s reign to fetch Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham home from Spain, whither they had journeyed in disguise to woo the Infanta in person, a mysterious act of knight errantry that terminated in inevitable disaster, and this Lord Windsor, who appears to have shared his predecessor's taste for lavish hospitality, welcomed the Spanish hidalgos on board his ship, and sumptuously entertained them there at his own expense. Two years before his Lordship's death, he sold Bradenham to Sir Edmund Pye, the same who was fined £3,065 by the Parliament for living in the enemy's (*i.e.*, the King's) quarters. Thence the Manor passed to his granddaughter, the Baroness Wentworth, and Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, sold Bradenham in 1787 to John Hicks, of Plomer Hill, in Somersetshire. On the death of Mr. Hicks, the title and advowson of Bradenham became the subject of a protracted suit in Chancery, and it was not until the House of Lords had given a decision in favour of the Rev. John Graves, Mr. Hicks' grandson, and the father of Mr. Tempest, that the former gentleman was enabled to come into possession of the Manor in 1854.

Mr. Graves married Lydia, the daughter of the late Rev. John Hopton, of Canon-ffrome Court, in Herefordshire. This lady died in 1861, her eldest son, the subject of the present article, having been born in 1848. Mr. Tempest was educated at Bradfield, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870.

In 1886, by his marriage with Henrietta Frances May, the only daughter of Sir Robert Tempest Tempest, the 3rd Baronet, of Tong Hall, and Lady of the Manors of Tong and Aughton, Mr. Tempest, to give him his present cognomen, connected the Graves family with that of one of the most noteworthy of the old English Houses, whose history is closely connected with that of York and Durham. Many were the branches of this famous family, the chief being those of Bracewell, Tong and Broughton, in Yorkshire, whilst in Durham they settled in Holmside, Stella and Wynyard, the head of the family in the early part of the fifteenth century being Sir Piers Tempest, of Bracewell, who accompanied Henry V. in his French Wars, and took part in the Battle of Agincourt. Another notable descendant of this family is Pierce Tempest, the sixth son of Henry Tempest, of Tong, and brother of Sir John Tempest, the 1st Baronet, a famous print seller, who flourished in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries, and the publisher of the celebrated "Cryes of the City of London," a work consisting of some seventy four portraits of typical street characters, from drawings by Marcellus Laroon.

With the death of the 4th Baronet, Sir Tristram Tempest Tempest, in 1909, and his sister's consequent succession to the estates, Mr. Tempest and his wife assumed their present surname by Royal Licence, and the Baronetcy passed to its present holder, Sir Frederick William Rodney Ricketts, uncle of Sir Tristram, and second son of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, the 2nd Baronet, who married Henrietta, the daughter of Colonel John Tempest, of Tong Hall.

Mr. Tempest is a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, and Lord of the Manor of Bradenham, and has been connected with the Consular Service, in addition to which he enjoyed the distinction of being numbered among the late Queen Victoria's Foreign Service Messengers for the last thirteen years of her reign.

About four miles north-west of High Wycombe, pleasantly surrounded by beech-clad hills that give a glowing beauty of their own to an autumnal landscape, stands Bradenham House. The 2nd Lord Windsor chose the site with care, for the house is built on rising ground, and grass terraces bordered by fine yew trees adds to the charm of the grounds. Beyond the well laid out gardens, stretch the two hundred acres of Park Wood.

Although still large and imposing, the dimensions of the house have been somewhat reduced of late years. On the stone steps that lead to the chief entrance, a bloodhound stands on either side, their *raison d'être* being the marriage of the eldest son of Lord de la Warre with the younger daughter of Sir E. Pye, hence the adoption of part of the bridegroom's coat of arms. Within, a fine marble paved entrance hall, some sixty feet in length, discloses a particularly handsome oak staircase, well in keeping with its stately surroundings. And, it may be added, that all the rooms are exceptionally lofty and spacious.

As previously mentioned, pending the decision of the Chancery suit, Mr. Isaac Disraeli was resident at Bradenham, a fortunate circumstance for its present possessors, for that gentleman expended considerable sums in keeping the house in proper repair, and also in carrying on the work of restoration, for at that time, he anticipated purchasing the Manor at a later date.

Within St. Botolph's Church is a tablet to "that most entertaining and searching writer," as Lord Byron described him,

and his wife, Maria, “to whom he was united for forty-five years.” There is also another tablet to Mr. John Hicks, who died in 1825. Another interesting tomb is one to a centenarian, Joanna Michen, who lived to complete her one-hundred-and-third year.

By a bequest of Lady Catherine Pye, an annual sum of £30 was left for the education of twenty boys and girls from Bradenham and its neighbourhood.

Mr. Tempest is a member of the Oxford and Cambridge Club.



Henry Yates Thompson, Esq., F.R.G.S., J.P. B.A.

Henry Yates Thompson, Esq., F.R.G.S., J.P., B.A.



OVING House, the residence of Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, former proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and an officer of the Legion of Honour, looks out over the beautiful and fertile Vale of Aylesbury, and among the interesting features of its interior are the ornate ceilings, believed to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and some exquisite wood carving.

Born in 1839, Mr. Henry Yates Thompson is the eldest son of the late Samuel Henry Thompson, D.L., J.P. of Thingwall Hall, Lancashire, and his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of the late J. B. Yates, of Liverpool.

Harrow, and later, Trinity College, Cambridge, afforded him his education, and, having graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1862, Mr. Thompson chose the Law as a profession, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1867.

He is a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and his town residence is 19 Portland Square, W.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles William Trotter

Lieut.-Colonel Charles William Trotter.



SITUATED on the borders of Oxfordshire, Barton Hartshorn, of which Colonel Trotter is Lord of the Manor, and one of the chief landowners, was once a portion of the vast possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and half-brother of William the Conqueror ; when his star waned, and he was doomed to banishment, “Bertone,” as it was then called, passed to the D’Oyleys, or Doyles, the founders of Oseney Abbey in Oxfordshire.

Barton Hartshorn is also connected with the founding of another religious house, for in the middle of the thirteenth century, when Ralph de Norwich owned most of this manor, he founded the neighbouring Priory of Chetwode, and as part of the endowment, bestowed upon it, his estate in Barton.

Standing only a short distance from the old Church of St. James is Barton Hartshorn Manor House, the seat of Colonel Trotter, a commodious, square-shaped building, which, judging by the dates still visible on the chimneys, viz., 1635 and 1761, would appear to consist of portions of different erections. Further, the presence of picturesque, square-headed mullioned windows, and huge brick chimney bases, in part *only* of the present mansion, lend additional weight to this supposition.

Born on March 7th, 1865, Colonel Trotter is descended from the Trotters of Dreghorn, Midlothian, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Trotter, J.P., of King's Beeches. The Colonel's paternal grandfather was Alexander Trotter (the fourth son of Alexander Trotter of Dreghorn), who married Jaqueline, the daughter of the late Right Rev. William Otter, Bishop of Chichester, on June 16th, 1836. Mr. Alexander Trotter's third son, the uncle of Colonel Trotter, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Trotter, K.C.M.G., C.B., and one of the most strenuous makers of modern history, married Olivia Georgiana, the only daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Wellesley, G.C.B., and nephew of the first Duke of Wellington. Sir Henry Trotter's life has been crowded with incident, whether as military attaché at Constantinople during the Turco-Russian War of 1877 to 1878, Consul of Koor-distan, Consul-General for Syria, explorer, geographer, diplomat and author, there is little that he has not done, and his contributions to the Royal Geographical Society make fascinating reading. In addition to the above, he took part in the great Trigometrical Survey of India from 1863 to 1875.

Always strongly in favour of the Territorial Movement, this leaning, possibly inherited from his distinguished uncle, has resulted in Colonel Trotter's closely identifying himself with the South Nottinghamshire Hussar Yeomanry, in which he ranks as Lieut.-Colonel, and Honorary Colonel, and, fittingly, is the possessor of the Territorial decoration.

On January 18th, 1890, Colonel Trotter married the Hon. Ellinor Hamilton, the eldest daughter of John Glencairn Carter, the 1st Lord Hamilton, of Dalzell, thus connecting his own with one of the oldest and most celebrated Scottish families, for the Hamiltons of Dalzell derive from John Hamilton of Orbiston, who was living in the middle of the fifteenth century, and through his ancestor, Sir James Hamilton, of Cadzow, claim kinship with the Dukes of Hamilton and Abercorn.

A son and heir, Archibald, was born to Colonel Trotter in 1892.

Colonel Trotter's town address is 31, Bruton Street, W., and he is numbered among the members of Arthur's and the Bachelors' Clubs.



William Francis Andrewes Uthwatt, Esq.

William Francis Edolph Andrewes Uthwatt, Esq.



ORIGINALLY connected with Suffolk, and later, with Hertfordshire, the Andrewes family's connection with Buckinghamshire dates from the eve of the sixteenth century, when they purchased the Lathbury estate. Sir William Andrewes, Kt., of Lathbury, and son of John Andrewes, of Libury, Herts, acted as High Sheriff for Buckingham in 1608, an office subsequently held by his son, also Sir William, in 1630, who, by his marriage with Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, allied his own fortunes with those of a very old Saxon family. His son, Captain Andrewes, was in Command of the Parliamentary Newport Cavalry during the Civil War, but, becoming unsettled in his political opinions, left the Army, and severed his connection with the Parliamentarians. It is evident that, thenceforth, his sympathies lay with the Royalists, for in 1661, he was created a Baronet by Charles II., as Sir Henry Andrewes, of Lathbury, and subsequently, when the title became extinct through failure of male heirs, the estate devolved upon a nephew, Henry Andrewes, who was Sheriff for Buckinghamshire in 1704, and whose eldest daughter became the wife of Richard Uthwatt, of Rickmansworth,

a gentleman of considerable literary ability, and an authority on heraldry, horticulture and the law. His son, Henry, became High Sheriff for Buckingham in 1755.

The grandson of Edward Andrewes, of Lathbury, younger brother of Sir Henry, was William Andrewes, who died in 1760, and his son, the Rev. Henry Uthwatt Uthwatt, of Great Linford, Lord of the Manor of that name and grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, assumed the name of Uthwatt, "for himself and his issue male," on coming into the Great Linford estates, in compliance with the terms of his godfather's will. Mindful of the claims of his County, and following in the footsteps of his predecessors, the reverend gentleman sustained the rôle of High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire; and by his marriage with Judith, the daughter, of Thomas Yates, of Culworth, on March 10th, 1783, had six sons and two daughters, the eldest son, Henry Uthwatt, Lord of Great Linford Manor, and sometime Sheriff of Buckingham, died unmarried in 1855, and the estate thus passed to the second son, the Rev. William Uthwatt, Rector of Maid's Moreton, and Vicar of Stowe, who in 1832 married Mary, the daughter and co-heir of the Rev. James Long Hutton Long, Rector of Maids' Moreton, and thus became Lord of that Manor, as well as of Great Linford. On his death on September 20th, 1879, his daughter, Miss Mary Henrietta Turner Hutton Andrewes, succeeded to the Maid's Moreton property, as Lady of the Manor, while the Great Linford Estate devolved upon the third son of the Rev. Henry Uthwatt Uthwatt, Augustus Thomas Uthwatt, who died in 1885, and then reverted to his next surviving brother, the late Mr. Edolph Andrewes Uthwatt, the father of the present Lord of the Manor, his eldest son and heir, who was born on April 25th, 1870, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. The latter, the present Mr. Uthwatt, married Catherine Jane, the fourth daughter of the late John Augustus Shiel Bouverie, of Delapré Abbey, in 1898, Mrs. Uthwatt being the

descendant in the fourth degree of Sir Jacob de Bouverie, 1st Viscount Folkestone, and the father of William, the 1st Earl of Radnor. Her younger sister, Frederica Gertrude, married Mr. Uthwatt's brother, Mr. Gerard Thomas Andrewes Uthwatt, on June 2nd 1905.

Mr. William Francis Edolph Andrewes Uthwatt's son and heir is William Edolph Rupert Andrewes, born in 1898.

In Domesday times, there were two manors comprised in Great Linford, both held by Hugh de Bolebec, one as the tenant of the great Walter Giffard, and the other directly of the Crown. According to Lysons, Great Linford in the reign of John was the property of Geffrey de Gibwen, one of the itinerant justices provided for by the Council of Northampton in the reign of Henry II., although Sheehan states that the "Gibberwines" at this time were but feudatory tenants under Hugh de Bolebec. At all events, they appear to have had sufficient interest in the property to found the Church there. Subsequently the Pipards were in possession, and followed by the Botelers. After the attainder of James Botiler, Earl of Wiltshire, King Edward IV. granted Great Linford to Richard Middleton. Later, it appears to have been granted to Elizabeth of York, afterwards the wife chosen by the politic King Henry VII., to make good the deficiencies in his title to the throne. In the next reign, Sir George St. Leger, a connection of the Botelers by marriage, exchanged it for other property with Henry VIII., so so that it would appear that the Botelers in some measure recovered their interest in Great Linford; and after Queen Elizabeth had granted it to Richard Campion and John Thompson, it was sold by the latter family about 1632 to Sir Robert Napier, whose remarkable son, Dr. Richard Sandys, or Napier, was Rector of Great Linford in 1589. Astrologer, physician and priest, he professed to attribute his skill to constant communion with the Angel Raphael, who foretold, for his benefit, the ultimate fate of his patients. Certain it is that many eminent people believed in

him, including the Earl of Sunderland, who remained in his house at Linford for some months, under treatment. A remarkable story of his foresight is on record, when Mr. Booth, of Chesham, desirous of a son to carry on his inheritance, visited the Doctor in 1619, and was informed that three years hence his wish would be gratified. In 1622, George Booth, afterwards Lord Delamere, was born. It is said that Dr. Napier foretold his own death exactly, and the Parish Registers of 1634 record that on April 15th of that year was "buried Dr. Richard Napier, the most renowned physician, of body and soul." An examination of his papers revealed the fact that many of the medical receipts were noted as having been imparted by his guardian angel, and most of these may now be found in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

It was towards the latter part of the seventeenth century that Sir Robert Fapier's heirs disposed of the Great Linford property for upwards of twenty thousand pounds to Sir William Pritchard, Kt., some time Lord Mayor of London, and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Both he and his wife, Lady Pritchard, did much for Great Linford, for Sir William erected almshouses on the estate, and endowed them by his will, dated 1702, whilst her ladyship bequeathed £800 for apprenticing the children of needy parents to a trade, besides other sums, including £1 per annum to the Rector, on condition that he should refrain from converting the churchyard into a grazing ground, and a like amount to the Parish Clerk for keeping the Church clean.

On Sir William's death, the property passed to his two nephews, Richard Uthwatt and Daniel King. The latter having sold his interest in the estate to his cousin, Richard Uthwatt became Lord of the Manor, and on his death in 1719, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Uthwatt, High Sheriff for the County, and the friend of Browne Willis, the Buckinghamshire Historian, whom he greatly assisted in his literary work. This gentleman contemplated an exhaustive account of the Peerage, and collected

an abundance of material for his subject, but died without having carried his project into effect. His only daughter, Catherine, married Matthew Knapp, of Little Linford.

The Manor House which is now called Great Linford Place, the seat of Mr. Uthwatt, is an imposing stone building, standing in extensive and well laid out grounds.

The old stone Parish Church of St. Andrews contains mural tablets to the Uthwatt family, and three very fine brasses, one to Roger Hunt, and his wife, dated 1473, a benefactor, who defrayed the cost of paving the Church; another to Thomas Malyn and Elizabeth, his wife, dated 1536, and a third to John Uvedall, gent., and Anne, his wife, dated 1611. There is also a tomb to Sir William Pritchard. In 1756, the five bells of the Church were recast, on which occasion a sixth was generously added by Mr. Henry Uthwatt.

Situated about three miles south west of Newport Pagnell, in North Buckinghamshire, Great Linford derives additional interest from the fact that the kennels of the Bucks Otter Hounds are stationed there.

Mr. Uthwatt, in addition to being Lord of the Manor, is sole landowner of Great Linford.



Sir Harry Calvert Williams Verney, Bt., M.P., M.A., J.P.



Claydon House.



Claydon House.

Sir Harry Calvert Williams Verney, Bt., M.P., M.A., J.P.



THE mottoes of the Verney and Calvert families, *Ung Sent, Ung Sol* (one faith, one sun), and *Serbata Fides Cineri* (the promise made to the ashes of my forefather has been kept), are peculiarly illustrative of the steadfastness of their race.

The first to foreshadow their great political activity was Sir Ralph Verney, Kt., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1465, and a Member of Parliament for that City. He it was who purchased Middle Claydon from a former Lord Mayor, Sir John Brockley, who had acquired the property from the Zouches, to whom it had passed from the Cantilupes, through the Gresleys, by whom it was held soon after the Conquest under the Pevrells.

Of Sir Ralph's descendants, "The Memoirs of the Verney Family" (compiled by Lady Verney and her mother-in-law), and their History during the Civil War, present vivid, painstaking and accurate pictures, that, incidentally, throw no small light on the times in which they lived, the voluminous correspondence of past owners of Claydon having enabled the work to be perfected with much detail.

Sir Ralph Verney, before-mentioned, died in 1478, having given a long lease of his property to the Giffards. Around another member of the family, Sir Francis Verney, glitters a halo of romance, for after a short, stormy life of thirty-one years, he died in 1615, in Sicily, a buccaneer.

Sir Edmund Verney, of Middle Claydon, Knight Marshall and Standard Bearer to Charles I. at Edgehill, spent much of his life at Court, being a member of the youthful Prince Charles' Household, and one of the suite in the famous Expedition to Madrid, organised by the Duke of Buckingham. Politics claimed the next years of his life. In 1624 he represented Buckingham in Parliament, Aylesbury four years later, a town that, according to an eminent writer, dates its political career from this event, and Chipping Wycombe in 1640. With the outbreak of Civil War, duty towards his King struggled with his convictions. "I could not do so base a thing as to forsake him," he said, "and choose rather to lose my life." The prophecy contained in his words was indeed verified at Edgehill, where, after the battle, his hand was found and recognised by a ring, containing the King's miniature, encircled with diamonds, the gift of His Majesty, the hand, according to tradition, still clasping the Standard. But the body of this noble gentleman was never recovered. There is another story at Claydon, that his ghost still wanders, seeking the lost hand. And it is said that the famous ring is still used for marriages in the Verney family.

Sir Edmund's eldest son, Sir Ralph Verney, the 1st Baronet, and a mighty correspondent, attached himself to the Parliamentary side in the Civil War. In 1646 his estates were sequestrated for a time, owing to his refusal to sign the Covenant. In 1680, he, true to the traditions of his family, represented Buckingham in Parliament, and is noted as one of the warmest defenders of the Buckinghamshire freeholders in the reign of James II. in their fight

against Judge Jeffreys' fierce attacks on their electoral rights. Dying in 1696, Sir Ralph was succeeded by his only surviving son, John, afterwards Viscount Fermanagh, and the father of Ralph Verney, the 2nd Lord Fermanagh, who was created Earl Verney on March 22nd, 1742, to whom succeeded his son Ralph, the 2nd Earl Verney, and 3rd Lord Fermanagh. The latter was a great friend of Edmund Burke's, whom he afforded heavy pecuniary, and much other assistance. These advances, coupled with fiercely contested elections (one in 1784 lasting sixteen days), and the vast expense connected with the remodelling of Claydon on a palatial scale, in rivalry of Stowe, wrought his ruin. On his death, in 1791, he was succeeded by his niece, Mary, the daughter of the Hon. John Verney (who died during his father's lifetime, in 1737), and the following year, this lady was created Viscountess Fermanagh. Dying, unmarried in 1810, the Claydon Estates passed to her half-sister, Catherine (Calvert), the wife of the Rev. Robert Wright, Rector of Middle Claydon, who thereupon took the name of Verney, and on her death, without issue, in 1827, this lady bequeathed the estates to her cousin, Sir Harry Verney, formerly Calvert, the 2nd Baronet of the latter name, and grandfather of the 4th, and present Baronet, Sir Harry Calvert Williams Verney.

The present representative of the family was born on June 7th, 1881, the only son of the late Sir Edmund Hope Verney, the 3rd Baronet, by his wife, Margaret Maria, the eldest daughter of Sir John Hay Williams, Bt., and Lady Sarah, the daughter of the 1st Earl Amherst.

After receiving his education at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1905, Sir Harry, in 1906, in his twenty-fifth year, became a candidate for the Basingstoke Division in the Liberal interests, and later, stood for a bye-election there, but, being unsuccessful, he devoted the next four years to work in the Colonial Office, as Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Elgin, for the first part of the time, and later, holding the

same office under the next Colonial Secretary, Lord Crewe. After a further attempt to represent South Wilts, Sir Harry achieved a well-deserved success on his return as the Liberal Member for North Bucks in December last, and his Maiden Speech made in connection with the Small Holdings Act was characterised as "A striking and much-applauded effort," even by so Tory an organ as *The Morning Post*.

The Calvert Baronetcy in the Verney family dates from 1818, when General Sir Harry Calvert, the 1st Baronet, G.C.B., K.H., and great-grandfather of the present representative of the family, received the title in recognition of his gallant services in connection with the American War of Independence, and the Dutch Campaign against Napoleon in 1793 (in which he acted as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York), as well as the many and excellent improvements in military organisation and discipline effected by him, including the introduction of Regimental Schools, first established at High Wycombe and Marlow, and subsequently transferred to Sandhurst, and the foundation of what is now known as the Duke of York's School, its earlier title being the more explanatory one of "The Royal Military Asylum for Soldiers' Orphans."

The General's elder son, the late Sir Harry Verney, as he became on succeeding to the Claydon property, was born on December 8th, 1801, and was twice married, his first wife being Eliza, the daughter of Admiral Sir George Hope, C.B., one of the heroes of Trafalgar, and his second wife, Frances Parthenope, the elder daughter of William Edward Nightingale, and sister of the late Miss Florence Nightingale. Not only did Sir Harry represent Bucks in Parliament for upwards of fifty years, his Political Jubilee being celebrated in Buckingham in 1883, but he was one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society, and one of the first members of the Royal Geographical Society, his interest in all discoveries in this direction being remarkably keen. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to promote his sister-in-law, Miss

Florence Nightingale's work, the value of which he was able to appreciate through his own experiences in early life during a cholera outbreak in Bucks, and later in Paris, in which he rendered signal service. The need for an adequate County Hospital became patent to him, and thereafter he set himself assiduously to work to collect funds; the foundation of the present imposing pile was laid in 1861 at Aylesbury by Lady Verney, Sir Harry's second wife, and its completion was characterised by Sir Harry as one of the happiest events of his life. On the 12th of February, 1894, Sir Harry died, and with the passing of that familiar figure on the grey pony, Buckinghamshire lost a valued friend, a model landlord, and one who did much to improve the tone of the Quarter Sessions by taking an active share in Poor Law work.

Sir Harry's eldest son, the late Sir Edmund Hope Verney, and father of Sir Harry, North Bucks' present M.P., was born on April 6th, 1838. Formerly a Naval Captain, he served with distinction in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and true to the traditions of his race, was sometime the Parliamentary Member for North Bucks, and represented Brixton in the first London County Council. The author of many publications, including "The Parish Charities of North Bucks," "Village Sketches," and "American Methods," and a diligent collector of early editions of the Bible, Sir Edmund's death on May 8th, 1910, was a matter of wide-spread regret.

Claydon House, the seat of Sir Harry Verney, and for many centuries of past generations of that family, was altered in 1752 by the second Earl Verney, who practically ruined himself thereby, and although much of his incomplete work was destroyed by his successor, the Viscountess Fermanagh, the magnificent inlaid staircase, with its wrought iron balustrade (the design of standing corn being so constructed as to rustle when an ascent is made), the Chinese Room, and a stately salon, together with exquisite Adams' cornices and chimney pieces, yet remain, while the collection of

family portraits by noted artists, such as Vandycke, Janssen, Lely and others, ranks as one of the finest in the County.

Situated within an extensive and well-timbered park, and surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds and luxuriant shrubberies, Claydon has yet a further attractive feature in the form of a lake of some sixteen acres which has been constructed near the western side of the house, and designed to represent a natural river.

Hard by is Middle Claydon Church, dedicated to All Saints, wherein, amid much that is interesting, are fine monuments and brasses to the Verney and Gifford families, including one "to the ever honoured Sir Edmund," who fell at Edgehill in 1642.

To recount all that the Verneys have done for the four Claydons, as they are called, that is Middle, East and Steeple Claydon, together with the hamlet of Botolph Claydon, would run far beyond the space of the present article. To mention only a few instances, the cemetery is due to the generosity of the late Sir Harry Verney, the fine libraries largely to that of the late Sir Edmund, whose widow, Lady Verney's good work in connection with the Bucks Rural Schools Boards, and the County Education Committee is well-known, whilst almshouses, restoration work in Churches, and miscellaneous charities from the same bounteous source render these Buckinghamshire Villages peculiarly favoured.

The present Baronet's tastes are athletic as well as political and he numbers football, swimming and shooting among his favourite pastimes.

Sir Harry Verney is and a Justice of the Peace for Buckingham. The Bachelors', Brooks' and Travellers' Clubs muster Sir Harry among their members.

Edward Hanslope Watts, Esq., J.P., B.A.

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BORN on June 12th, 1835, Mr. Edward Hanslope Watts, of Hanslope Park, is the only son of the late William Watts, of Hanslope, by his marriage on September 18th, 1843, with Caroline, the daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Apthorp, Rector of Gumley, in Leicestershire. The death of Mr. William Watts occurred in 1853, and his widow married secondly in 1856 Reginald Robert Walpole, the grandnephew of the 1st Earl of Orford, and died in 1899.

Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, afforded Mr. Edward Hanslope Watts his education. In 1868 he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts, and on April 16th of the same year married Sophia Edith, the third daughter of the late Richard William Selby-Lowndes, of Elmers, Bucks, by whom he has one daughter, Irene, since 1900 the wife of Mark Saurin Poore, the second son of Major Robert Poore, of Old Lodge, Hants, and formerly Captain of the 4th Battalion of the Liverpool Regiment. To Captain and Mrs. Poore a son and heir, Edward, was born in 1901.

The early history of Mr. Watts' family is closely connected with the Foundation of our Indian Empire. William Watts, Governor of Fort William, Bengal, the great-great-grandfather of

the present owner of Hanslope Park, was with Lord Clive in the exciting times of 1757, and instrumental in bringing Meer Jaffier, the commander-in-chief of the infamous Surajah Dowla's troops to terms, by virtue of which, after the victory of Plassey, Meer Jaffier became Nabob of Bengal, and agreed to hand over to the English a sum of nearly three millions sterling as compensation money. Dying in 1764, the Governor of Fort William left a young son, Edward, and a daughter, Amelia, who, in 1769, married that distinguished statesman, Sir Charles Jenkinson, Bart., afterwards the first Earl of Liverpool.

During the minority of Edward Watts, his trustees acquired Hanslope manor and estate from the Pierrepont family, and the property has since continued with the Watts.

By his marriage with Florentia, the daughter of Alexander Wynch, Governor of Fort George, Madras, Edward Watts had, with other issue, a son, William, his second born, and grandfather of the present representative of the family, whose son, also William, the father of Mr. Edward Hanslope Watts, was born in 1821, and died on November 18th, 1853, when his son was only eight years of age.

Mr. Edward Hanslope Watts is a Justice of the Peace for both Buckinghamshire and the neighbouring county of Northamptonshire, and is Lord of the Manors of Hanslope and Castlethorpe.

In olden times Hammescle was the name given to Hanslope, and it is conjectured that its present appellation is derived from the name of its subsequent lords, for it is difficult to see how etymology could have played any part therein. Prior to the Conquest, Aldene, a nobleman of the Confessor's household held Hammescle, which at that time included Castlethorpe, and after the accession of William I., it was bestowed upon a Flemish warrior of the name of Winemar. Michael de Hanslope dying in the reign of Henry I. left both the manor and his daughter Maud, under the

King's protection, and her royal guardian gave the lady and her heritage to William Mauduit, Chamberlain of the Royal Exchequer. Trouble came with the reign of John, and the mound at Castlethorpe is now the only outward evidence of the rebellion of Robert, Lord Mauduit, in 1215, which resulted in Hanslope Castle being taken and destroyed by Foulkes de Brent in that year. Later, Lord Mauduit made peace with the King, and in the following reign regained possession of the manor. In 1222 he was peaceably engaged in making a park at Hanslope, a grant of does from the King's forest at Salcey being gladly accorded him.

Towards the end of the thirteenth century, Hanslope passed to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, until about 1397, when, on the attainder of Thomas Beauchamp in the absolute days that preceded the deposition of Richard II., it was granted to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who shared his predecessor's fate a few months later. Edward, Duke of York, who fell at Agincourt, was next in possession of Hanslope, and on his death, without issue, the manor returned to the Crown. For upwards of two hundred years, it remained with the Sovereign for the most part, although it was occasionally granted to other members of the Royal family, and prior to her accession, Hanslope formed part of the revenues of Princess Elizabeth. After the Restoration, in 1663, it was granted to one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, from whose representatives it was purchased about 1707 by George Pierrepont, afterwards Lord Pierrepont, of Hanslope. Devolving, through failure of heirs, on Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, it was next acquired by the trustees of the young Edward Watts, the son of the Governor of Fort William, and has since remained in the family.

Built by Bassil Brent, the same who is generally believed to have been a poultry breeder on so large a scale that he was commonly known as "Hen Brent" (in allusion to his having had a

thousand, or more, of those useful domestic birds in his possession at a time), the imposing stone mansion at Hanslope Park also passed by purchase to George Pierrepont in 1707, the same year that he acquired the manor and principal estate from the Tyrrells. The north and south fronts of the house look out upon a charming, well-timbered park, and the approach through a fine avenue is particularly pleasing.

Within the Church of St. James, which was built by William Mauduit in 1257, is an inscription facing the north aisle on upright slabs to William Watts, Governor of Fort William, Bengal, who died in 1764, at the age of forty-two, his daughter, Amelia, the wife of Sir Charles Jenkinson, who died at the age of twenty, and Edward, of Hanslope, the grandson of the first mentioned member of the family, whose death occurred in 1801, shortly after he had attained his majority. And above these a marble tablet records the death of Mr. William Watts, of Hanslope Park, at Stratton Audley, in Oxfordshire, at the early age of thirty-three, the father of the present owner of the property.

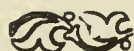
Mr. Edward Hanslope Watts is a member of Brooks's Club.



Thomas Owen Wethered, Esq., J.P.



Thomas Owen Wethered, Esq., J.P.



BORN in 1832, and a former representative of Marlow for over twelve years, Mr. Thomas Owen Wethered owns two Buckinghamshire seats in the beautiful Thames district; Seymour Court, about a mile from the above mentioned town, and historically famous as the birthplace of Lady Jane Seymour, the third wife of King Henry VIII., being his residence, and Remnantz, formerly occupied as the Royal Military College, prior to its removal to Sandhurst in 1811, and now the residence of Mr. Wethered's nephew and heir presumptive, Major Francis Owen Wethered.

The present representative of the old Wethered family, Mr. Thomas Owen Wethered, is the eldest son of the late Owen Wethered, J.P., and his wife, Anne, the daughter of the late Rev. Giles Haworth Peel, of The Grotto, Basildon, in Berkshire.

Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, Mr. Wethered married in 1856, Edith Grace, the only daughter of the late Rev. Hart Ethelston, and has issue, three daughters.

A Magistrate for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Wethered has rendered military service in connection with the Buckinghamshire Royal Volunteers, in which he held the rank of Captain.

The Oxford and Cambridge and the Carlton Clubs number Mr. Wethered among their members.

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